

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

31

P. B. Smith

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

There are plenty to urge moderation. The advice is good, but no farmer can afford to relax vigilance. Opportunity is today the farmers, he must grasp it for there may not be another.

EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

OCTOBER 20th, 1909

Volume II.

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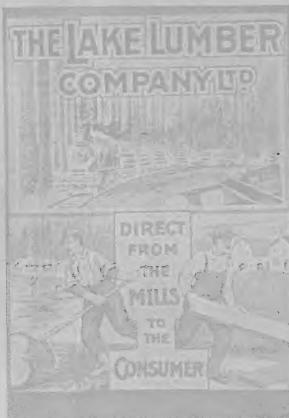
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References
Union Bank of Canada :: Royal Bank of Canada.

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Volume II.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 20th, 1909

Number 12

Constitooshional Diffickelties

OR

Farmer Stebbins on the Premiers' Reply

By GEORGE FISHER CHIPMAN



THEY tell me, Zeke, that this matter of the government buyin' out the elevators is gittin' quite interestin'. Did ye hear anythin' 'bout it when you wuz in town?" As Hiram Busby propounded his query in rather a loud tone, he strolled towards the wire fence which separated his section from that of Mr. Stebbins.

Mr. Ezekiel Stebbins was too old a farmer to rush things. He sauntered towards his friend's resting place and carefully elevated one of his feet on the fence. When he had adjusted his anatomy to a proper angle for comfort, pulled his chin spinach and spat reflectively at the nose of the dog, he replied, "Waal, now you're jes' talkin'. I heerd all 'bout the whole durn constitooshional trubbles an' all the rest uv it.

"Waal say, Zeke, if you know all about it will you set me right? I can't jes' git next to this thing." Hiram knew he would hear the last word and hooked his overalls over the fence for a quiet hour.

"You rekollect when the farmers axed the three premiers to buy all them elevators in the west? Waal, I reckon there never wuz three men more pleased then them three men, Honorable Roblin, Honorable Scott and Honorable Rutherford. You may not hev been jest aware of it, but them three Honorables believes the farmers is the most important people in this hull country. They say this country can't keep agoin' if us farmers should quit work. I tell ye they think a mighty big lot of us. And the hull three of 'em is great friends of the farmers. Why ther ain't one of 'em but what would go without his meals to do somethin' to help the farmers.

"Waal, ye see, they never thought 'bout buyin' them elevators tull the Head Execketive axed 'em to do it. Honorable Roblin jes' cried he wuz that durn glad. Sez he, 'I never thot I'd git a chanst to help me friends the farmers so much. When I git the elevators fer 'em I kin die happy.' And then Honorable Scott—he ain't one of them excitin' fellers like Honorable Roblin. He's more quiet, like. But he wuz all-fired happy, and there wuz in his right eye a look of satisfackshun that would make your heart go thump-ity-thump. 'I'll do it, by gum,' says Honorable Scott. Ye know what a fat comfortable lookin' man Honorable Rutherford is? Waal, he jest beamed like a full moon. He is a man of few words, is Honorable Rutherford, but he chuckled to hisself and everybody knew that he wuz agoin' to do it too.

"Of course, ye see, it wuz only nateral that them three Honorable Premiers should like to help the farmers. Once they all yuster be ordinary fellers like you an' me. And that wuz how they got their sympathy fer the farmer people. You see Honorable Roblin used to hang onter a plow when he wuz a yung feller an' thet brot him inter the ranks of us farmers. Then he got inter the grain dealin' bissi-

ness an' thet made him a still greater friend of the farmer, but when he got inter polyticks, waal, that jes' made him an' the farmer one.

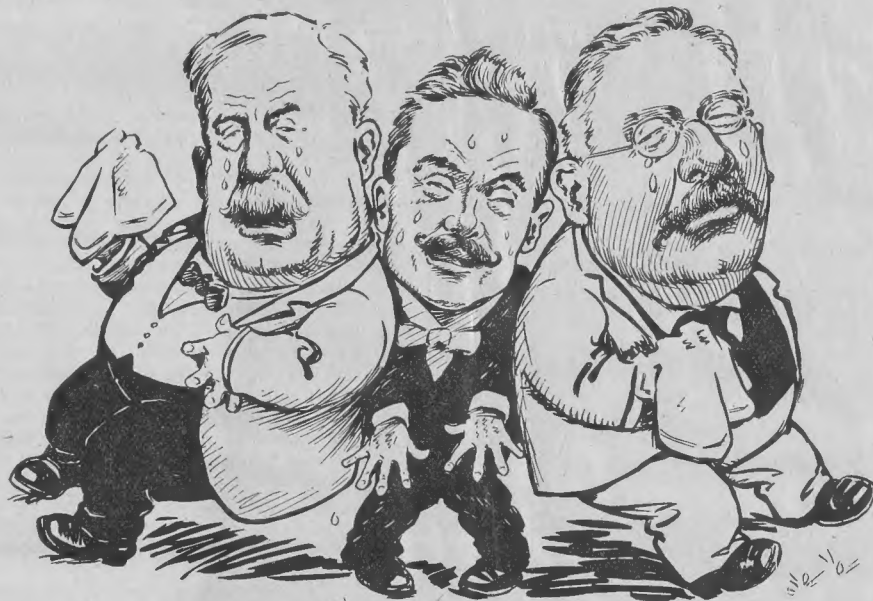
"And Honorable Scott, he yuster sling type in a printin' offis and then he gut to printin' a little paper of his own. Corse he soon learned all 'bout the farmers' trubbles an' many a time when he was a settin' type about them same trubbles the tears runned down his cheeks an' washed the ink all off the type. So ye see he soon had an offal deep pity fer the horny handed sons of toil, as the big men call us.

"Then Honorable Rutherford, he yuster be one of them lawyer fellers what's allers been workin' fer the farmers. He jes't

say its offal to see a big man cry but it must have been offaller to see three of 'em at it to onest.

"You can jes' 'magine thet them fellers wuz so cut up thet they couldn't do no real bissness jes' then. So they decided to wait a few days till they wuz more settled like in their own minds. Then one day, they got together ter settle the hull thing an' put their big red seals on a dockymnt that would take all them elevators outer the hands of the combine.

"The plans wuz all completed an' jes' to fix the thing up an' make it look kinder statootory like, the Honorable Roblin called in his Man of Law. The Man of Law, he read over all they hed rit an' then he looked at 'em all kinder solemn like, an'



They Wept Together—Honorable Scott Suffered Most

spent his time a steddin' the laws so as to find out how to make the world better for us farmer fellers to live in. Oh, I tell ye, he soon gut a heart as big as a barrel fer the farmers.

"Waal, when ye see how them fellers felt it wan't no wonder thet they wuz glad when the Head Execketive axed 'em to buy the elevators. Why, do you know thet when the Execketive left 'em all alone in their own offis with the green bays doors they acted jes' like children. Honorable Roblin, he's kinder 'motional like, an' he jest fell on Honorable Scott's neck and they laughed and cried together. Honorable Rutherford, he wuz the most seadait of the three. But soon he wuz took with the same feelin's in his heart and he got on Honorable Scott's neck, too. It was a most techin' sight. Ye know Honorable Roblin and Honorable Rutherford are big men an' Honorable Scott is a slim little feller. Waal, with them two big fellers blubberin' on his neck, and him cut up bad too, it wuz too mutch an' down they all went in a heap an' they jest stayed on the floor till they could git kaam. They

sez he 'Gentlemen, youze kan't do this thing. It's agin the Constooshion.' When he said thet there wuz a spasm went all through them three Honorables. They seed their hull air cassel goin' down for they wuz all aware that the blamed ol' Constooshion is 'sponsible fer keepin' a lot of good things from the common people.

"The hull three of 'em went at the Man of Law, an' tried to make him find a hole in that Constooshion but he said there wan't none. Waal, when they found it wuz no use, an' they couldn't help their farmer friends, it wuz a horrible thot to 'em. They ain't any of 'em real robust, an' it nearly carried 'em off.

"But time is a great Healer, an' all of 'em gut over it. Then they had ter rite to their farmer friends. They jes' made up their minds that the Man of Law could rite thet letter, so they gut him agin.

"Sez Honorable Roblin to the Man of Law, sez he, 'You've gut us inter this trubble an' you've gut ter git us outen agin. Now you say to our dear friends the farmers, thet it bleeds our hearts thet we cannot buy them elevators. Tell 'em our hearts is bent to it an' is almost bust

now outen love fer the farmers.' Jes' then Honorable Scott, he took a hand an' sez he to the Man of Law, 'Don't forget ter tell the farmers thet we believe in Co-operation. Oh my! but Co-operation is a fine thing, an' tears streamd down his cheeks as he said it. You know he is a offal tender hearted man anyway. Then Honorable Rutherford he wuz jes' listenin'. Soon he butted in an' sez, 'Be sure to say thet we regard the Prodooser as the back-bone of the nation, an' the two other Honorables echoed, 'That's right. Fine!' Then said Honorable Rutherford, 'Say thet the farmer hez the noblest callin' there is. He is a livin' close ter Nater all the time. Nater whispers her secrets in only his ears, an' don't forgit ter say somethin' about the farmer hearin' the robins twitterin' in the trees.' It wuz most techin' as the ol' gentleman said these words, an' as he beamed in his benevolent way there wan't a dry eye in the room.

"When they finished up their letter to the farmers, they declared they would go straight to King Edward an' ax him ter fix thet Constooshion, so as they could buy them elevators.

"When the Head Execketive gut thet letter from the Three Honorables, they wuz mad. They didn't know 'bout the heart renchin's an' the tears an' the pains thet letter hed cost. The farmers didn't sympathise with the Honorables an' they said some strong words. Of course the farmers coodn't know anything about Constooshional diffickelties. No farmer understands sech deep things as the Constooshion. Canada hez a great Constooshion.

"The three Honorables felt offal bad when the farmers rote back an' tole 'em thet they hed made a mistake bout the Constooshion an' thet it weren't splained to 'em rite. The Honorables' load of misery wuz almost too big to carry but they bore up. Its mos' remarkable how them Honorables bore up under all the load of abuse and skorn what wuz landed on 'em. But they wuz all warm hearted men with offal big bumps of generosity, an' they jes' suffered in silence. An' them Head Execketive fellers, they wan't satisfied. They wanted to talk it over with the Honorables. An' they rote agin to 'em sayin' as how they would like to meet them agin an' point out whar they wuzled astray 'bout the Constooshion.

"The Honorables got together agin to rite a reply to this seckon' letter from the Head Execketive. Sez Honorable Roblin, 'I kan't go thru it agin. I'm afferd my heart will bust. I have hed to cast off my great luv—the farmer. I luv him mutchly but I kan't help him agin thet Constooshion. Oh my, I kan't face 'em agin, an' he felt so bad thet the sweat an' tears pored down his face an' he had to mop 'em up with his big red bandana. An' Honorable Scott, he felt mighty streaked too. He jes' syde an' syde, an' with a great effort he sez, 'I'd rather go back printin' agin then face them farmers with empty hands. Them farmers look at a feller so appealin' like thet it cuts rite to the heart to refuse 'em. But thet Constooshion is like Gibraltar. We kan't get over it.' An' Honorable Rutherford wuz jes' shakin' his hed like a tearful owl. 'Its my greatest sorrer,' sez he, an' then he jest sot there an swade an' swade in his chair an' sed nothin', while the big

Continued on page 26

Making Flour of Canada's Wheat

THE WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS, IN ST. BONIFACE, ARE AMONG THE MOST UP-TO-DATE ON THE CONTINENT, AND THE PROCESS IS PERFECT

CONSTANTLY increasing demands for better and purer foodstuffs have been met by gigantic efforts on the part of millers to produce the most nearly perfect flour possible. This fact in itself has done much to overcome the ancient tendency to purchase and use low grade raw material with the view of lowering the cost of production. People today are not satisfied with the same grade of flour that supplied the wants of their ancestors. The very choicest product of the western Canadian prairie is none too good for the poorest citizen in the land. Wheat for milling purposes, such as are now in vogue, must be only of the very choicest grades. These are purchased over a wide range of hard wheat country and must of necessity vary greatly in natural constituents. Right here is where the extensive technical knowledge and experience in the purchase of milling wheat is called into the greatest play.

Yearly there is a larger percentage of Canadian wheat being ground into flour at home, and the product of the Canadian flour mill has a prestige on the markets of the world. There is probably no finer flour mill on the continent than that of the Western Canada Flour Mills Company, in St. Boniface, Man.

Three years ago, when it was erected, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels per day, it was stated by the contractor, a man of wide experience, that there was no finer flour mill in the world at that time, and also since then the writer has been privileged to visit the mill and witness the operations in detail. At this mill is manufactured the well known Purity flour which at once took a foremost place among the high grade flours on the market.

An Interesting Spot

It is exceedingly interesting to visit this large milling plant and watch the various processes through which the wheat passes from the time it arrives, by the car load, until it is again carried away, by the car load, in the form of flour. It is first elevated and placed in the proper bins, according to grade, in the 350,000 bushel capacity elevator in connection with the mill. From the wheat purchased in the field only the very choicest is selected, and after repeated inspections is sent to mill storage. Here again a further rigid inspection takes place with a view of ascertaining the actual milling value of the wheat. Incidentally it might be mentioned that the ordinary grade inspection does not by any means definitely determine the milling value of the wheat.

Once in storage the first work is to have the wheat cleaned. At the outset

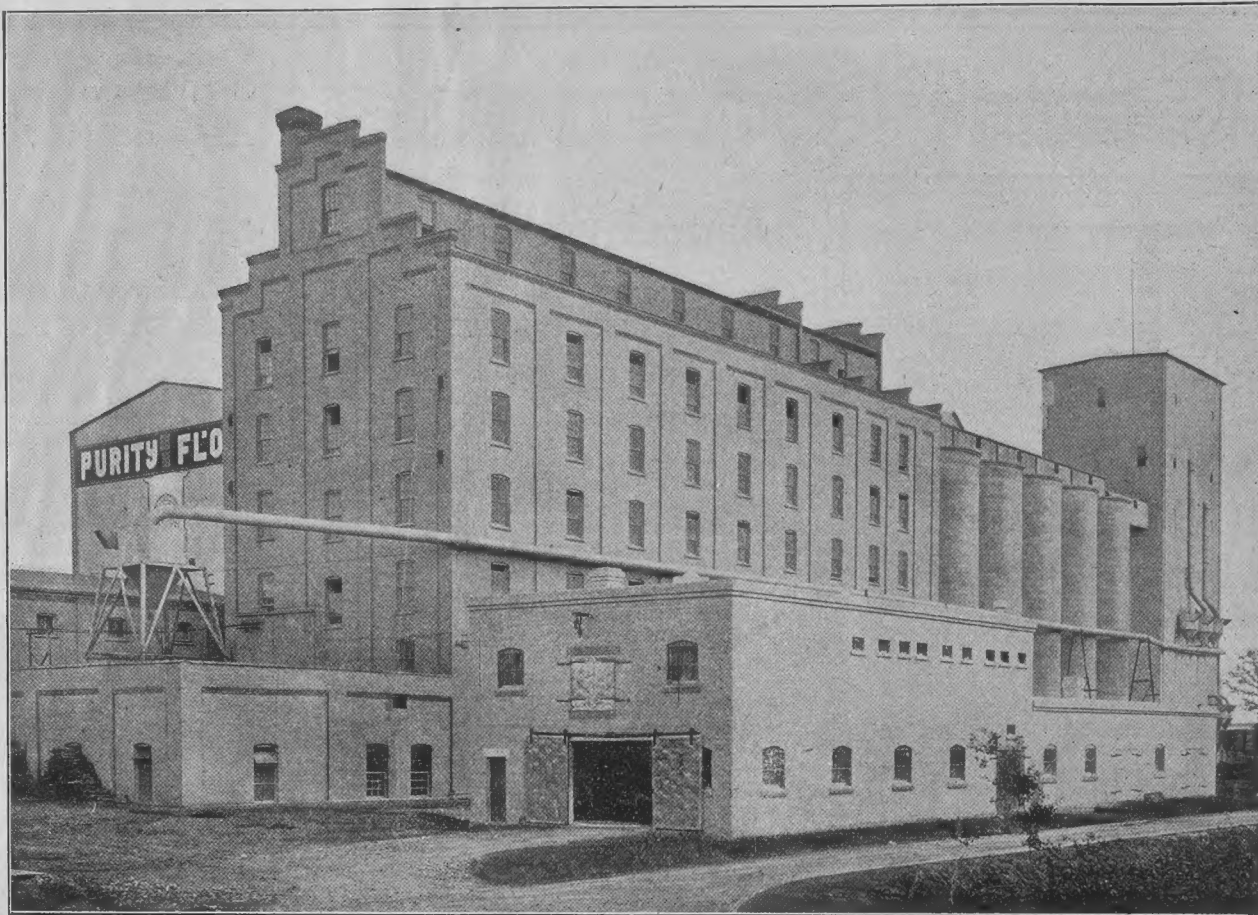
this is roughly done, removing sticks, straw and foreign rough material. Afterwards the wheat passes to machinery, which removes from it all foreign grains, such as oats, barley and all weed seeds of innumerable varieties. Then it is liberally scoured and in some cases is

whole and unbroken, thus adding much to the final appearance of the flour as well as enhancing its keeping qualities.

Various grades and qualities of middlings are individually purified by variously applied pure-air currents in machines especially adapted for the work. All

processes are so elaborate that the flour, in its final stages, passing through them shows no change to the naked eye. Yet they are all necessary to produce the high grade food which the markets of today demand.

By this time the wheat, which was



The Western Canada Flour Mills, St. Boniface, Man.

even washed in special type washing machines. Next follows the tempering process accomplished by the agency of water, steam or dry air, as the necessity of the case demands. Frequently a combination of several or all of these is needed.

By this time the wheat is ready for reduction and actual milling. It is passed through corrugated rolls several times, in each operation the rolls being a trifle closer together than in the preceding ones. Finally the bran and coarser feedstuffs are disposed of, and in this reduction process a small amount of flour is made. There is also a large quantity of material known to the trade as "middlings," of many varieties and qualities, together with the germ of the wheat itself. This last is liberated

loose dust and light impurities are removed and recovered intact. But yet the middlings are not considered sufficiently pure for exacting markets. They are next placed on small steel rolls, the speed and relation of which are adjusted to the work demanded of them. Other impurities are removed by use of silken sieves in varying degrees of coarseness. To the layman it is most surprising how fine is the silken web through which the flour passes. Also it is remarkable that the rolls used in the last process are so fine as to exhibit no roughness to the hand. After passing through these rolls and sieves there is further air purification.

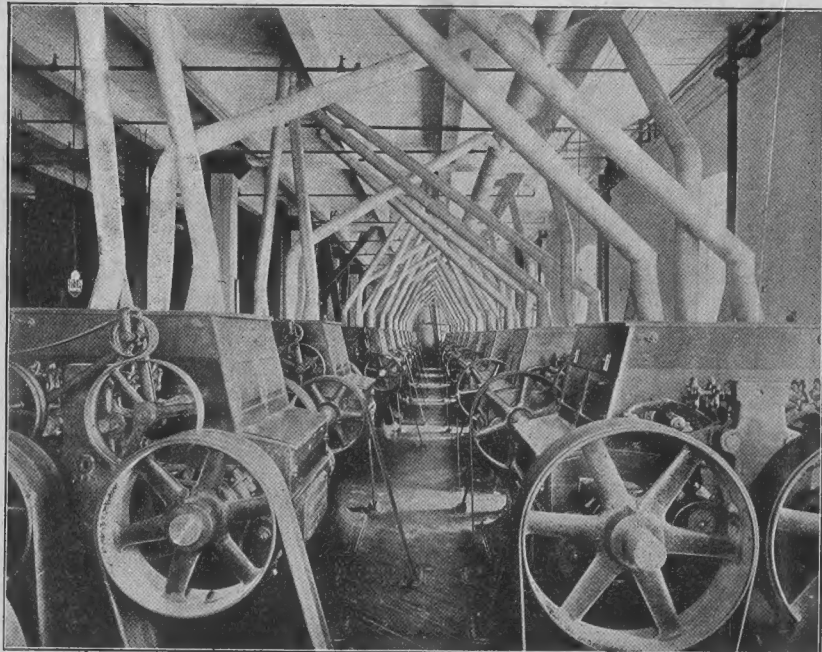
At this stage the product is graded into many different classes and each passes through further treatment before reaching the packing house. The various final

brought from the elevator to the mill on an open belt, is now being shot back to the packing room through long chutes. Its form has changed. In its last stage, there are four grades of flour in addition to large quantities of middlings and bran.

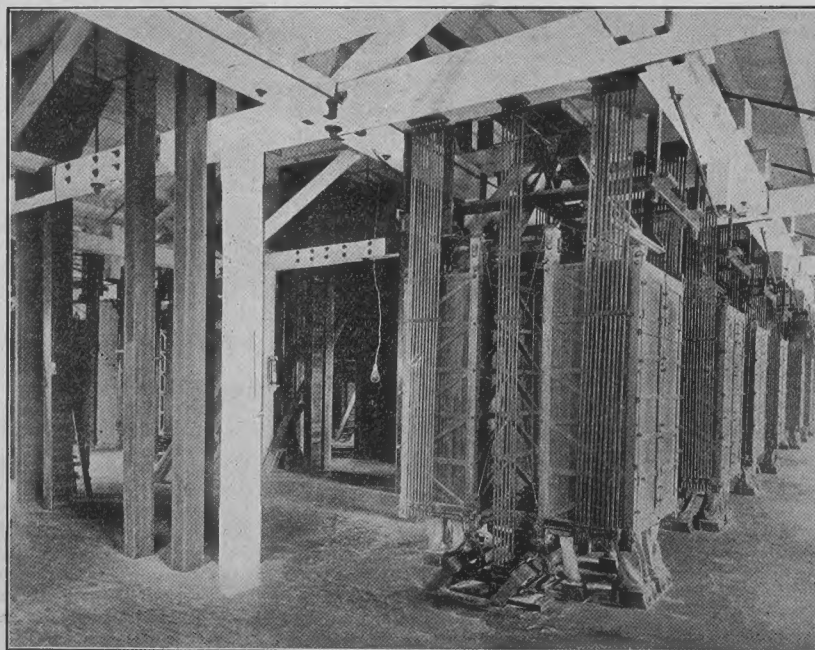
The Packing Room

The packing house itself is a busy spot. Four thousand barrels of flour a day is a large amount of foodstuff to be packed. Despite the fact that flour mill capacity is always estimated by barrels, there is very little flour packed in barrels in any flour mill in Winnipeg. It is mostly put up in bags of various sizes and shapes, of jute, cotton and paper. The majority of the flour is packed in 98 pound sacks, two of which are required to make an ordinary barrel. For the Old Country markets

Continued on page 26



Battery of Purifying Machines



One Row of the Flour Sifters

Honor to Henry George

ADDRESS BY WILLIAM CASSELS

Under the auspices of the Scottish League for the Taxation of Land Values, a meeting to commemorate the birth of Henry George was held in the rooms of the League, 13 Dundas Street, Glasgow, Scotland, on Thursday, September 2nd. Mr. William Cassels delivered an address on "Henry George and Politics." Recalling the death of Henry George in the midst of his candidature for the mayoralty of Greater New York, how, despite advice of doctors and friends he persisted in standing when he was far from well, because of the unanimity of the popular demand, and because, if need be, he was as prepared to die as to live for the cause to which he had devoted his genius and his powers. The lecturer went on to refer to the tribute paid to him. Remarkable was that tribute; first the tribute paid by the thousands who passed through the Grand Central Palace where his body lay in state; remarkable was the universality of praise for the genius, the sincerity and the uprightness of this man. Men of all creeds and of no creed, were of one voice. There was but one discordant note; it came not from the landed interest, where one might have expected such a thing, it came from what one might call the Academic Liberals.

Nurtured in universities, they could never forgive Henry George for the fact that his works were sold and read by the thousand, while theirs lay musty and dusty in the libraries. To these men the university, their Alma Mater, is all in all. It teaches the beginning and the end of things, and is the open sesame to class and culture. Henry George, a man of the people, like John Stuart Mill, Thomas Henry Buckle, and many other great writers, and thinkers owed nothing to professors. His education was derived from the universe, from things seen and heard in the course of his varied experience as sailor, printer, gold-digger, editor, journalist and writer. The substance of the criticism of the Academic Liberals was that the teaching of Henry George owed everything to his personality, and with his death his theories would go also. It is now 12 years since the death of Henry George. Are not his theories the most potent in the politics of today?

His Budget

Take, for instance, the outstanding factor in British politics today, the Budget, held by the Conservatives to be indeed a Henry George Budget. Whether or not, certainly a Budget which proposes to tax some forms of land values. The last German Budget proposed to place greater burdens on the landed interest, and was defeated by the machinations of that great interest.

Protection has failed to find revenue in Germany. Our German friends are urging the Taxation of Land Values instead, and they will ultimately succeed. Since the death of Henry George, the German colony of Kiauchou, through the influence of a Radical admiral, Admiral Terpitz, became and remains a Single Tax colony; all the revenues of the colony are derived from the values of land. You know also that recently New South Wales has added to her political achievements the universal compulsory Taxation of Land Values for local purposes.

Does it look as if the theories of Henry George had died with him?

"The truth I have tried to make clear, will not find easy acceptance. If that could be, it would have been accepted long ago. If that could be, it would never have been obscured. But it will find friends—those who toil for it; suffer for it, and, if need be, die for it. This is the power of Truth," wrote Henry George at the conclusion of "Progress and Poverty."

Has it not found friends? Do I not find devoted friends here today? Aye, it has found friends in all ranks and in all nations. Away over the North Sea, in the midst of that ocean of territory we call Russia, it found a friend in Tolstoi, a man already aged with a life of service in the cause of peace, in the service

of human knid, and he has written for the movements those great works "The Resurrection" and "The Great Iniquity." Among men of wealth it has found friends, devoted friends, in such men as Tom L. Johnson, Adolf Pohlman, and Joseph Fels. These men and most of us who are workers in this cause have nothing to gain. These men, in what we call wealth and class distinction and power, have everything to lose but their own souls.

His Spirit Abroad

Henry George is dead, but his spirit hovers over the political atmosphere today. Nine years ago a distinguished Englishman, travelling in Russia, called on Tolstoi, and one of the questions the old man put to him was a question as to how the Single Tax cause stood in England, and he answered, to the evident sorrow of the old man, that it was non-existent.

Recently the Chancellor of the Exchequer, twitted by his opponents with carrying a Henry George Budget, said that Henry George, were he living, would probably have voted with Mr. Harold Cox. What justification had Mr. Lloyd George for making such a statement? I venture to say that he had not a shadow of justification. Henry George was not such a man as the Chancellor would make believe. He did not demand 20s. in the £ of land values or nothing. He had a better appreciation of the difficulties in the way of an attack on the oldest, most entrenched, and parent of all monopolies.

Henry George was too shrewd a politician, and too good a friend of the people to adopt an impossible attitude.

The issue, the Georgian issue, has entered politics to stay, until the equal right of all men to the use of their native land is secured. Today's battle is but an out-post affair; in the future the citadel itself will be attacked. The landlords are fighting this Budget, not because of the small amount they have to pay under it, but because they see a vision of Budgets and taxation to come.

Henry George will live when the petty Academic Radicals will only be known in juxtaposition with his great name. He lives in the hearts of those who were privileged to come into contact with him as a man whom they loved and admired. He lives for those who have come into contact with his spirit through the masterpieces of his genius, his monument to enduring fame—his works.

In later times, when the barriers between the people and their natural inheritance have been swept away, in those happier times he will live in the heart of all as the great reformer who, by voice and pen, was instrumental in bringing about those happier and brighter conditions.

To you workers in this cause, I end with these words of his: "It is the noblest cause in which any human being can possibly engage. What, after all, is there in life compared with a struggle like this? One thing, and one thing only, is certain for every man and woman in this hall, as it is to all else of human kind—that is death.

"What will it profit us in a few years how much we have left? Is it not the noblest and best use we can make of life to do something to make better and happier the condition of those who come after us—by warring against injustice, by the enlightenment of public opinion, by the doing all that we possibly can do to break up the accursed system that degrades and embitters the lot of so many?

"We have a long fight and a hard fight before us. Possibly, probably, for many of us, we may never see it come to success. But what of that. This we may know, that it is but a part of that great world-wide long-continued struggle in which the just and the good of every age have been engaged; and that we in taking part in it, are doing something in our humble way to bring on earth the Kingdom of God, to make the conditions of life for those who come afterwards, those which we trust will prevail in Heaven."

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By J. N. MUNCEY

In Hoard's Magazine

Those farmers in Iowa who are also directors of co-operative creameries would do well to visit the small town of West Salem, Wis., and its surrounding country. It is here, for a radius of ten miles and more, that dairying is carried on for the money there is in the business. It is here that you will find farmers in large numbers who are members of Cow Testing Associations. By this we mean they pay into a certain fund \$1 per year per cow for the purpose of having each dairy cow in their barn tested once each month as to the quantity and quality of milk they give. It is here in this town that you will find one of the finest Farmers' Co-operative Creameries in the United States. Three 1,000 lb. churns are in use in this creamery and an artificial system of cooling the cream and butter is used. About 12 cream haulers are employed each day. The cream is hauled every other day.

Each cream hauler by contract is required to put up a sufficient quantity of ice to last him the entire summer. Each cream hauler begins to haul cream at the end of his route. Cream on June 20th arrived at the temperature of about 58 or 60 degrees and in a most excellent shape.

A vat of sufficient size to hold one cream hauler's load is used. This vat is previously set on scales so that each load of the mixed cream from each milk hauler can be weighed accurately. A composite sample of this load is taken and tested and in this way the buttermaker has a check on the accuracy of his work when comparing it with the test of the several farmers whose cream was in the vat. The cream haulers are generally paid a given price per pound for the butterfat delivered.

At this town you will find the creamery run on strictly scientific principles, and as

we learned, it is not the only one in Wisconsin so conducted. It would do directors of co-operative creameries in Iowa a great deal of good to visit this locality. They would get an inspiration which they could not otherwise receive. If such a visit was made, it would be the most profitable to employ a man with an automobile to hurriedly carry them around the country so they might view the dairy breeds of cattle.

Of the 400 farmers patronizing this creamery, there are only two, we believe, who have the so-called dual-purpose cows. One of these farmers, we understood while there, is making a very creditable record with his dual-purpose cows. He is a member of the Cow Testing Association. It remains to be demonstrated, however, whether he can claim any excellency as to persistency in milking of the cows which are now under test. He will find sooner or later that this quality, namely: persistency in milking, is not possessed by any other breeds except the Guernsey, Jersey and Holstein cattle. I make this statement with the expectation that you will interpret it as a general one.

In this locality, you will find that farmers also know the value of a good dairy cow. Many cows in this locality are earning \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$14 per month in butterfat. At least that was the amount for the month of May. When you ask a farmer the price of such a cow, his reply almost invariably is, "I do not desire to sell." If in any way you can prevail upon him to put a price on a cow of the quality I have named, he will answer, "From \$100 to \$125." His reply is, "They are worth it because they are earning me the money."

Now, I say that the directors of co-operative creameries would do well to visit

this locality to see how scientific and practical a co-operative creamery is conducted in Wisconsin. At this creamery no milk whatever is taken and there are but a very limited number of men who skim milk by the gravity process. In such cases, such farmers have only one, two or three cows. I think the buttermaker said there were only three or four. In all other cases hand separators are used.

The writer asked the buttermaker's permission to test his butter in the refrigerator, and after testing it, asked the question, "Is that your everyday butter?" His reply was, "It is." The quality was certainly very superior, and, as we learned, under the scoring system, it had scored very high in the market of Philadelphia. I doubt very much if there are 2% of the milk creameries in the country that are excelling this creamery in the quality of their butter.

The average test of cream delivered at the creamery is about 23 to 25%. They are just now inaugurating a system of taking ratio samples of each farmer's cream before it is emptied into the large cans in which it is hauled to the creamery. By ratio samples we mean this: for example to-day a farmer had 100 lbs. of 20% cream and at the next delivery he had 50 lbs. of 40% cream, and under the average system of samples, equal quantities of both kinds of cream were put into the composite jar and there would be a grave error in the amount of money paid this farmer. Let us illustrate: Said farmer should receive as follows: 100 lbs. multiplied by 20% equals 20; 50 lbs. multiplied by 40% equals 20. Total, 40 lbs. of butter fat. That is the exact amount the farmer should receive. Now, suppose that equal quantities of the same cream are put into the composite jar. The test of those two samples would be 30%. The farmer would then be paid for 150 pounds times 30 per cent equals 45 lbs. This particular customer, therefore, would receive 5 lbs. of butterfat in excess of what justly belonged to him under the present average system; but if they had used the ratio sample which they are intending to use immediately, he would receive exactly

what belongs to him because they would have taken only one-half as large a sample of the 40% cream as they did of the 20% cream. They reader of this may say that the illustration is an extreme case but there would be a proportionate error providing he skimmed a 30% cream at one delivery and a 20% cream at another.

The managers of this creamery are wide awake and sincere in their efforts to give exact justice to every patron of their creamery by inauguration of this system of taking ratio samples. A very scientific and accurately graduated device for that purpose will be given each cream hauler so that it can be done quickly and accurately in the country. For example, a man has 50 lbs. of cream. He will take to the mark 5 on the graduate. If he has 45 lbs., he will take to the mark 4½. If he has 100 lbs., he will take to the mark 10. In this way, it will be absolutely impossible for any farmer to get the advantage of his neighbor by skimming a heavy cream at one delivery and a thin cream at another. We consider this very important.

It would be a good thing if many co-operative creameries in Iowa handling both milk and cream would consent to pay the expenses of one or more of their directors to this locality and see for themselves just what the output is and just what the quality of their butter is. They certainly could not go home without making a determination to do better in their locality.

In Scotland there are thirty-three county councils.

Whenever any of H.M. ships pass a vessel flying a foreign Royal Standard they have to salute it.

The number of "tube" railway passengers of the metropolis increased from 130 millions in 1907 to 161 millions in 1908.

Persons who visit the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, Eng., must satisfy the Astronomer-Royal that they are interested in astronomy.

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Farmers' Attitude to Commission Rule

EVIDENCE DURING GRAIN DEALERS' TRIAL SHOWED THAT GRAIN GROWERS HAVE NOT ALTERED THEIR STAND BUT ELEVATOR INTERESTS HAVE TURNED "ABOUT FACE"

TO ALLAY any misrepresentation that may be in the public mind as to the attitude of the Grain Growers towards the Commission Rule of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, which has recently been suspended at the instigation of the elevator interests which dominate the Grain Exchange, we publish herewith the section of the Rule and some other clauses of their by-laws that were particularly objectionable to the organized farmers, and under which the Council of the Exchange practically fixed the methods by which the grain trade was controlled. The objection was not to the one cent per bushel clause of the Commission By-law, but to that feature that acted as a restriction on the business of commission men and track buyers and the arbitrary interference with their private business arrangements with their agents as to conditions of engagement.

To show more clearly the position of the Grain Growers and the Grain Exchange in this matter, we give extracts from the evidence given before the Court of Kings Bench, under oath, when men are expected to tell the truth.

The Grain Growers

Mr. E. A. Partridge, who was then president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, stated in reply to a question put by A. J. Andrews, counsel for the defence, "Do you consider one cent a reasonable commission?"

A. It depends upon the volume of business whether it is reasonable or not.

Q. Do you consider there should be different rates of commission?

A. I consider it should be a matter of agreement between the man who handles it and the man he handles it for.

That in a nut-shell describes the position that Grain Growers have taken and do take still—that the Grain Exchange or the combined grain dealers should not get together and fix a specific charge of commission and enact by-laws that would enable them to penalize the members for violation of that rule.

The Grain Exchange

The following extract will indicate the position taken by the elevator interests, and the trade generally, as to the importance of the commission men and track buyers in the trade and how necessary it is that the one cent commission should be maintained intact.

C. N. Bell, secretary of the Grain Exchange, being sworn and examined by J. A. M. Aikins, counsel for the defence, was asked: "From your knowledge and experience you would say the commission men play as important a part as any?"

A. Yes.

Q. If the commission men are removed or demoralized as you have spoken of that removes a very large element of the competition with the elevators?

A. Yes. And it practically leaves the elevators a monopoly of the grain trade of the country.

His Lordship. What does the commission agent do for his commission?

A. He receives the Bill, looks after everything relating to inspection, any defects in connection with the weighing or papers at the terminals, and the finding of a purchaser of that grain, and a completing of the sale in all its details, and probably all of them will make an advance in cash to the consignor, who places that Bill of Lading in his hand in advance of the final sale of the grain, the balance to be remitted to the owner when the whole trade is completed and the sale complete in every respect.

Q. And all he gets for that is one cent per bushel?

A. Yes.

Q. And you may expect a better class of men with a reasonable rate of commission?

A. The lower the commission is

the probability is that men with less capital and so on, would come in to do business, and the result would not be as good.

Q. And cutting of rates or cut-throat business would drive respectable or strong men out?

A. Yes. That is the understanding of the situation. I think everyone is agreed on that.

Q. Did that rule respecting commission prevent competition even among members of the Exchange?

A. No. I can say this to that question that the commission rule has built up a large commission trade and has led a lot of commission men to go into the business, and is maintaining them in business with the consequence that it has increased competition.

W. W. McMillan, vice-president and assistant manager of the Dominion Elevator Company, was also examined under oath, as follows:

His Lordship: Are you familiar with the Commission By-law?

A. Yes, fairly so.

Q. And with its workings and results of it? A.—Yes.

Q. From actual experience in buying and selling grain? A.—Yes.

Q. You know its effects on prices and competition? A.—Yes.

Mr. Andrews: What would you say as to whether the effects of these rules and their workings have been to restrain trade or injure trade in grain?

A. The effect of that by-law, as I understand it, is that the highest possible price obtainable for wheat from day to day is sent to the country, less one cent per bushel, and so long as a man can buy wheat, and pay the highest market value, and save that one cent, it is an advantage, not only to the dealer, but also to those selling to him.

Q. In making the trade more staple, on the face of it is beneficial to the trade and all connected with it? A.—Yes.

Q. Including the producer? A.—Yes.

Q. And the effect of the rule is to encourage legitimate dealing and to encourage the presence of responsible people in the business?

A. Yes. The idea was in the mind of the trade that that would establish, through their rules, a trading with the producers of wheat, an idea in the mind of the farmers and producers generally, that they were always getting the highest price for their wheat on track, and they would have less difficulty in doing business with them.

The \$50 Rule Explained

Wm. A. McWilliams was examined by Mr. Aikins:

Q. For the purpose of informing the Court, let me ask you the question if you know it was one of the intents or designs in passing that \$50 a month clause, for the purpose of keeping better in force that one cent commission rule?

A. That is what I understood the amendment was for. We had a great deal of difficulty in keeping that one cent commission rule from being violated, and it was very hard to keep it from being violated, and the commission men were hiring blacksmiths and merchants and butchers and everyone else throughout the country to solicit business for them at \$5 to \$10 a month and in some places as low as \$5 per month, and this by-law was introduced by the commission men to eliminate that as far as possible and they fixed the salary to \$50 per month.

Q. Is that one cent commission a fair and reasonable remuneration for the services of the commission men?

A. I think it is. I don't think the commission business could be conducted properly on anything less.

Mr. Frank O. Fowler, secretary of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, Wm. L. Parrish, Thos. H. Hatchard, Alexander Ried, Samuel P. Clark, Wm. J. Bettingen and several others connected with the elevator interests gave similar evidence as to the absolute necessity of the Commission Rule of the Grain Exchange for the proper conduct of the grain business, and that one cent per bushel commission charges was only fair remuneration for the services rendered in the disposal of the farmers' grain.

The Warehouse Commissioner

The following statement was given at the trial by C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, questioned by Mr. Bonnar:

Q. What would you say to one cent as a reasonable charge for buying grain and placing it on the market?

A. Well, speaking as a farmer, and I raise quite a large lot of grain, I would never object to paying one cent per bushel.

Continued on page 21

Rules Relating to Commission

By-Law 19, Rule 4

"Any member charged with violating or offering to violate the rule relating to the established rates of commission, either by direct charging of less than such rates or rebating any portion of same, or by purchasing grain consigned to him for sale, or by purchasing or offering to purchase on track at outside stations where such purchase is made. **AT SUCH PRICES AS WOULD SHOW LESS MARGIN THAN THE ESTABLISHED RATE OF COMMISSION, OR BY MAKING OR REPORTING ANY FALSE OR FICTITIOUS SALES OR PURCHASES, OR BY ASSUMING OR REBATING ANY OF THE CHARGES WHICH ARE INCURRED IN THE HANDLING OF CONSIGNED GRAIN, OR BY THE PAYMENT OF ANY AMOUNT PER CAR, OR BY OPERATING ON A JOINT ACCOUNT BASIS WITH ANY PERSON, FIRM OR CORPORATION NOT A MEMBER OF THE EXCHANGE** (unless such person, firm or corporation shall have been first recognized by a resolution of the Council in accordance with Section 9 of By-law 3) without changing and enforcing the payment of full commission rates on the interest of such person, firm or corporation in any transaction operated by said member, **OR BY GIVING ANY OTHER CONSIDERATION TO ANY PARTY OR PARTIES WHATSOEVER, TO INFLUENCE OR PROCURE SHIPMENTS OR CONSIGNMENTS OF GRAIN TO ANY MEMBER OR MEMBERS OF THIS EXCHANGE** (the object of this being to prevent the demoralization of the trade resulting from the giving, either directly or indirectly, of compensations to station agents, elevator agents, bankers, merchants, or parties engaged in any other business, at any locality whatsoever to influence shipments or consignments of grain (but does not prevent the regular employment by members of this Exchange of legitimate travelling men) **UNLESS SUCH PARTIES ARE REGULARLY ENGAGED FROM MONTH TO MONTH AT A REGULAR SALARY OF NOT LESS THAN \$50 PER MONTH, PROVIDED THAT SUCH ENGAGEMENT SHALL NOT BE COMPULSORY UNTIL ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1907; OR BY RESORTING TO ANY METHOD OF ACCOUNT, SHIFT, OR DEVICE WHATSOEVER, WHEREIN ITS PURPOSE OR EFFECT IS CONTRARY TO THE FAITHFUL OBSERVANCE OF, AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO, THE ESTABLISHED RATES OF COMMISSION**, shall, when such change is made in writing to the Complaint Committee, and on such complaint being made proper by such committee, be summoned to appear before the Council, and if, upon investigation by them, the members accused, shall by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present, be found guilty of such offence, then the said member shall for the first offence pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) according to the discretion of the Council, and for the second or any subsequent offence shall pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) according to the discretion of the Council, and a failure to pay any fine on written demand of the Secretary shall constitute a violation of the by-laws of the Exchange, and subject such member to all the penalties and disabilities incident to such a violation; and in addition to such fines for first or subsequent offence the Council may, by a majority of the members present, censure or suspend such member, and for a third or subsequent offence the Council may recommend to the Exchange for expulsion of such member, provided that the Council may in its discretion, by a majority vote of the members present, for such first or second offence recommend for expulsion the said member, in which event he shall not be liable to the payment of any fine. The enforcement of the provisions of this Section shall not in any manner prevent the enforcement of any additional penalties for the violation of any by-law of the Exchange as provided for under By-law No. 5"

By-Law 5, Section 5a

"Should information received by **RUMOR** or **OTHERWISE**, cause the Council to be of the opinion that any member or members of the Exchange are violating the provisions of any by-law, rule or regulation of the Exchange, the Council shall have power and authority to cause the Secretary to issue a tracing letter in inquiry to be addressed to any or all of the members of the Exchange and neglect or refusal on the part of any member to answer any proper questions contained in such a circular letter, within 14 days, shall be considered as contempt of a witness before said Council, and subject such member to a charge under Section 6 of By-law 5. The Council shall also have power and authority in any case where it deems the same necessary to direct the Secretary to require the statutory declaration from any member in support of the facts and statements contained in any answer received from him in reply to any tracing letter in inquiry, and a failure to furnish such **DECLARATION** shall be considered and liable to be treated as a **CONTEMPT** of a witness before said Council as provided in Section 6 of this by-law."

A Point to Consider

[Note the arbitrary power given to the Council and also that the Council is composed almost wholly of the most active members of the Elevator and Milling Interests.]

The Annual Buying Trip to the City Is No Longer Necessary

You have an up-to-date, thoroughly equipped metropolitan store right in your own home. There is no longer the need, or advisability, of taking a long, tedious, and expensive journey into the big city to purchase your winter supplies. Time was, and not so long ago either, when it was next to impossible to get along without coming into town in the Fall, but the Eaton catalogue has done away with that custom.

Those who have become acquainted with the Eaton way, the rational, satisfactory way, would not be willing to go back to the old days of worry and weariness attendant upon going about in crowded stores, perhaps selecting hurriedly goods that were not entirely suited to their particular needs.

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And should the articles selected not come up to your expectations you will not have to stand any loss. Every dollar's worth of goods bought through our catalogue is fully guaranteed by us; we even refund the transportation charges on goods that do not suit our customers.

Our new catalogue is better than any previously issued, besides being much larger. The illustrations are beautifully clear and are exactly true in detail, and the descriptions are as plain and full as we can make them.

Be sure to send for the catalogue if you have never done your shopping the Eaton way.

We Have a Special Catalogue of Men's Clothing

This is a well gotten up little book, profusely illustrated and carefully written. The descriptions of all the garments are full and concise, and the illustrations are faithful reproductions of the styles we are showing this fall. A sample of the actual goods used is attached to each number and you will be able to form a definite idea of what the suit will look like.

Be Sure to send for it. Sent free on request.

The series of Stereoptican Views of Our Store is very interesting. 50 cents per set.

A Farm is not Complete Without a Cream Separator

The Eaton hollow bowl separator has proved during the past few seasons that it is one of the best separators made. The construction is very simple and the gearings and bearings are of the very highest grade. It is made for us by one of the oldest and most reliable separator manufacturers on the continent. It can be taken apart, cleaned and put together again in about three minutes. It separates as much butter fat as any separator made. Full directions are sent with every machine.

41G80—Capacity 150 lbs. of milk per hour.
Shipping weight 175 lbs. Price **\$33.75**

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Shipping weight 185 lbs. Price **\$41.00**

A Low Wagon is a Great Convenience

Our "Western" handy wagon is within the reach of every farmer, and every farm should possess one. A full description of this wagon is given on page 159 of our Fall and Winter catalogue. The dimensions are: Height of wheels, 28 inches in front, and 30 inches in rear; tire 4x3-8 inch; height of standards 12 inches; distance between standards on bolster 38½ inches. Shipping weight 450 lbs.

Price **\$28.50**

We issue a Catalogue of Groceries. Write for it.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Guide's Mail Bag

PROF. MAVOR'S REPLY

Editor, GUIDE:—I am in receipt of a copy of your issue of Sept. 18, which has, I suppose, been sent by you, and for which I am much obliged. If you will be good enough to read the paper by Mr. Herbert N. Casson, printed in the same issue, specially the paragraph headed "Speculation must decline," you will find a complete answer to your remark, about my paper so far as regards my general position, viz., that commercial and industrial capital are very extensively employed in the mechanism of wheat transportation and that therefore their interests are inevitably more or less antagonistic to those of the farmer.

At the same time this antagonism is somewhat mitigated by the fact of competition. As for your statement that the Elevator Combine controls the wheat market in Liverpool—it is quite impossible to consider such a position seriously. You will find in Mr. Casson's paper a directly contrary statement. "The capital brokers," he says, "are controlling the situation to a greater extent than any other body of men."

Your quotations are taken from an unrevised copy of my paper. In the paper which was read at the British Association the sum of \$100 was stated as the minimum amount of capital actually necessary to be in the hands of a farmer in order to cultivate thirty acres of wheat. But the precise amount is quite unimportant; it varies widely in different localities and in different cases in the same locality. The essential point is that in specialist production and transportation, the amount of agricultural capital employed is relatively small when compared with the aggregate of agricultural, commercial and industrial capital so employed. This fact is also brought out very clearly in Mr. Casson's interesting article.

You seem to have missed altogether the point of my paper, which was that, owing to the conditions which I described and which undoubtedly exist, specialist wheat production tends to render the farmer dependent upon commercial and industrial capital, and that this circumstance, although it may result in immediate pecuniary profit, compromises the independence which a farmer would enjoy who produced, not for one market, but for many, i.e., who practised mixed farming.

JAMES MAVOR.

Toronto, Sept. 21.

INCREASE THE MEMBERSHIP

Editor, GUIDE:—The busy season will soon be over for another year, winter will soon be here, and don't you think we should get busy this winter and make an effort to increase the membership of the Grain Growers Associations all over the west. Have someone visit districts where there are no associations and get the farmers organized.

I don't think the combine are going to cripple the G.G.G. Co. this season. But you can depend on it they will be busy planning and trying to work some scheme to make a desperate effort next fall again to put the farmers' agency out of business. Why should not us farmers who are members of the G.G.A. be equal to the occasion, and this winter when we will have spare time, get a hustle on and get all our brother farmers who are not yet members to join the Association, subscribe for the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, and be strong next fall to fight the combine?

Our agency must get the wheat to buck against the combine. I do not think there are many, if any, who are members of the G.G.A. who do not dispose of their grain through the G.G.G. Co. So if every farmer was a member of the G.G.A. the farmers' agency should get all the wheat.

All of us who read THE GUIDE have seen letters from different ones all over the west telling how they have been treated by the combine in comparison with the way some of their neighbors who dealt with the G.G.G. Co. were treated. That is enough, if every farmer knew it, to make him ship to the G.G.G. Co. If every farmer was a member of the G.G.A.

and took THE GUIDE, and got interested, he would know these things.

Now, I would suggest that every Association take in a certain territory. Then each Association can divide its district in four parts and appoint two men in each quarter to make a thorough canvas and get every farmer to join the Association and subscribe for THE GUIDE. The two men drive around together and stay with the man they are canvassing till they get him. Districts where the farmers are not organized, get them organized and started working.

Then again, members neglect to pay their fees at the end of a year, not because they do not want to, but don't think. Why could there not be some plan adopted that when a farmer joins he will feel he is a member for life and that he is expected to pay his fee every year. The secretary could notify each member by card reminding him when his fee is due, and that he is expected to pay it the next meeting night. That would remind him of his yearly fee and he would not neglect it. Two dollars for membership fee and subscription to THE GUIDE each year is not so much but every farmer can afford it.

How would it work for the G.G.G. Co. to offer a good prize to the Association having the largest membership and each a subscriber to THE GUIDE by 1st April, 1910?

Whatever kind of a plan for working should be adopted, it is plain we should in some way make an effort to increase the membership, and be satisfied with nothing less than every farmer.

Let our motto be: "All the grain of 1910 for the Grain Growers' Grain Company."

A. J. M. POOLE.

Neepawa, Man.

ORGANIZATION THE REMEDY

The following letter by T. A. Anderson, M.P.P., appeared in the Nokomis Times. It is interesting to note the writer's



Harvest Scene on the Schwager Farm, Dundurn, Sask.

The proprietor is a subscriber to THE GUIDE, a shareholder in the Home Bank and also in the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

attitude. He says "I am in receipt of your letter of recent date, and note that the president of the Grain Growers' Association of Nokomis has invited me to address a meeting of their association in Nokomis on Saturday, the 11th inst. I thank you very much for the kind invitation and would be very pleased to comply with same, but I have my doubts about the wisdom of it. Past experience has led me to believe that my presence at these meetings has been more of a detriment to the association than a benefit. You are no doubt aware that the enemies of the association grasp every opportunity to cause dissent among its members, and it has been stated that I am endeavoring to use the association for political purposes.

Now, there is no man in Saskatchewan to-day who has a stronger desire to meet the electors of his constituency than myself, in every possible occasion, and discuss with them any subject that they may wish. But, for the present, I believe that the interests of the Grain Growers would be better served by non-interference on my part. I have made a personal study of the situation in this province, and know that the producers of this country are not receiving the full reward of their labor, and that a very large percentage

of their profits is being diverted year by year into the coffers of the market manipulators. Knowing this to be the case, and holding the position I do in relation to the people, it is very hard for me to resist criticising the powers that be, who have it within their power to better the conditions and who are practically sitting by and allowing matters to drift along much as they please and the situation to become

immigration office or on the street. What right has this man to come between the farmers and those men from the east, to levy a tax on us? From whom does he get his authority? 'Tis true he has been roughly handled by more than one farmer for holding them up on the street for his customary dollar, for it looks to us here as a deliberate hold-up. As THE GUIDE is really the only independent

THE POWER OF THE GUIDE

Editor, Guide:—Please find enclosed \$1 for my renewal to The Guide. Send it along as I cannot do without it.

There is a big fight on here over the grain. One of the elevator men came to my home on Sunday to try and get my grain. He thought that I was still in the dark. After he had talked himself out I showed him The Guide and he said, "There isn't much use to talk to a man who takes that d— paper."

One elevator in Crandell was opened for two weeks and only got two wagon loads. This buyer that called on me admitted that he was to get wheat under any circumstances. He thinks that he will be able to clear expenses.

Another one of these buyers says that in the spring, when the farmers come in with a few bags of wheat that they cannot put in their cars, he will tell them to go to h— I told him I did not think they would have any room for the farmers there if the elevators went out of business, and that we would make enough out of the rest of our crop extra to afford to keep the few bags until another year.

I hope The Guide and the Grain Growers' Grain Company may prosper, I never let up telling farmers to ship to the Grain Company.

Crandall, Man. Oct. 11.

JOHN N. WARREN.

more aggravating year by year. No very great amount of good can be accomplished by my addressing their meetings, but my earnest advice is to organize, organize, organize, for I fully believe that the solution of the whole matter rests with the farmers themselves. Above all things, it is to be hoped that they will keep politics out of their organizations and always have the one object in view—the protection of their own interests against the organized capital of companies and corporations, which is the curse of any country when it reaches the stage and

paper the farmers have, we trust they will give us an explanation.

LENORE FARMER

THE WHITE MAN'S PERIL

Editor, GUIDE:—The Free Press, dealing with J. J. Hill's statements concerning the decline of the rural population, contradicts Mr. Hill, giving reasons of its own as follows:

"Modern agriculture makes tremendous demands upon all the other industries of the nation. His demands upon the cities for more of the comforts and luxuries of life."

If these demands are so vast surely there are some figures available to prove the enormous proportion of the farmers' demands for say, private yachts, automobiles, private cars, summer houses, electric lights, \$10 per day hotels, eight hour days, million dollar residences and furniture to match, dress suits, hunting expeditions to Central Africa and the Yukon, State functions, \$20,000,000 cathedrals, clubs, museums, demands on the plumbers for ordinary bath tubs.

"It is because modern science and invention has made labor so potent on the farm," said the Free Press, omitting to state that modern science and invention has made vastly greater increases in the potency of human labor in factories and machine shops than on the farm.

"Modern implements and other causes have made the farmers of to-day prosperous," is another, but it is exceedingly difficult to find a farmer with money enough to run an election on the modern methods established in most cases by wealthy parasites, while thousands of homesteaders are unable to farm owing to unreasonable prices of necessities, and thousands have lost their land through being reckless enough to borrow tools at from 3 to 400 per cent.

There are two things before the white man. Either the classes must cease exploiting, or the race goes down and out. Seventy-five years with present methods will more than suffice.

CHARLES CRUICKSHANKS.
Red Deer, Alta.

CANADIAN IMPLEMENTS ABROAD

Editor, GUIDE:—I am afraid you will think I am a long time in fulfilling my promise to write you, but the fact is, my time since I arrived in Liverpool on June 13th, has been entirely spent in Liverpool and London, so that there was not much of special interest to farmers to write about. I think every visitor from Canada to Liverpool must be struck by the quality and number of heavy horses. The goods, chiefly cotton and other raw material, for the great manufacturing industries of the North of England are unloaded at the docks and from there carted to the railway station or warehouse. Two-

horse teams driven tandem are used, and a load of even seven, eight or nine tons (of 2,240 lbs.) is drawn on a wagon weighing from 30 to 40 cwt. (112 lbs.). I do not suppose there is any place in the world where so many good heavy horses can be seen in so short a time as on the road running back of the Liverpool docks.

While in Liverpool I went over the largest grain elevator there. The grain is brought from the dock, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, on a belt about 18 inches wide running through a subway. It is elevated and placed in a bin. These bins are six-sided, 75 feet deep and 12 feet wide and hold 200 tons each. There are 259 of them arranged in five sections of 50 each. Each bin is kept locked. The keys are kept in the office and there are no duplicates. When the grain is ordered out it is taken from the bin, weighed into a smaller shipping bin, and delivered into sacks holding 250 lbs.

London I found in a good many ways the same as when I left it. The chief difference was in the means of communication which are marvelously good and cheap. County council street cars, motor and horse omnibuses, electric underground tube and steam and electric railways all unite to carry passengers to all parts of the city. A few specimen fares may interest your readers. Season tickets, Southend to London and return, a distance of 44 miles or 88 for the return journey, 5s. 10d. or \$1.40 a week. Time occupied: one hour, five minutes. To travel 88 miles for 25c. must surely be a record for cheap travelling. Croydon to London, distance ten miles, season ticket 7s. 1½d., or 15 cents a day. County council electric cars (which are run at a good profit) for workmen, available before 8 o'clock and after 12 o'clock, for the return journey two or four cents any distance (No transfers). As the cars run out seven, eight or nine miles from the city, in all directions, this is very cheap. During the day the charge on the street car is regulated according to the distance travelled, being about one cent per mile. The supply of cars is very good, no strap hangers being allowed.

With regard to the price of Canadian implements here, I have the following prices, obtained from A. Mackintosh & Sons, of Cambridge, large hardware and implement dealers. Six foot Massey-Harris binders, £28, or \$136; McCormick, £26 or \$126. This would include a waterproof cover, but to a farmer some distance from town would not include setting up unless he made additional purchase of twine, etc. A small item of \$1.25 is being charged for setting up. The prices, I was given to understand, were very close. The cash price of a seven foot Massey-Harris binder at Drinkwater, Sask., is \$160, of which \$20 represents freight, or \$140 at the factory.

Freight rates are always an interesting subject to a westerner, and the following, given me by a business man in London, are instructive: London to Sydney, 25s. per ton. London to Cape Town, 40s. London to Newcastle-on-Tyne by rail, 51s. 8d.

This has been a hard season for farmers here. The summer has been very wet, so that nearly all the hay has been very badly damaged. The grain crop is good, but very badly lodged in many places. We have just had two weeks very hot weather, and a good start at the cutting. To-day, however, we have had about four hours rain.

C. YOCKNEY.

Cambridge, England.

ACTION AND REACTION

The following indicates the nature of the reports that are being circulated throughout the country in reference to the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

A farmer writing about his shipment from Melita states:

"I heard a report that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. had three million bushels of wheat at Fort William, and that the elevator people were waiting until that was sold, when wheat would go up in price."

Another one writing from Griswold states:

"Nearly every farmer around our district is talking about shipping to your company, but I find in nearly every case, they don't know how to go about it. Now if you will send me full instructions, I will endeavor to help them out. We have the elevator men where we want them and we want to keep them there. They made me all sorts of offers for my

car when I got it loaded, but I wanted to patronize the people who are compelling them to make these good offers. I have five or six cars to ship yet and will send them all to the company, and induce as many of my neighbors as possible to do the same."

Banks Are Busy Too

A few weeks ago, a bank manager in Blainey, Alta., circulated a report in his district that the company was a fraud and that it had not earned the profits that the Annual Statement claimed they had. This was in face of the fact that the Annual Statements of the company are signed by a Chartered Accountant. The members of the local Grain Growers' Association at that point looked into the matter, and at a recent meeting passed the following resolution, a copy of which was addressed to the office of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. at Calgary.

"Whereas a report has been circulated that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. is an irresponsible concern, and

"Whereas the said company has proven itself to be a formidable safeguard between the farmers of Canada and the elevator combine and other capitalized combinations, formed to the detriment of the farmers, and

"Whereas it is necessary for the farmer to get honest and fair treatment when disposing of their products, it is hereby

"Resolved that we, the member of Wheatland Centre, Local Union No. 109, U.F. of A., express our appreciation of and confidence in the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and be it further

"Resolved that we urge our own members, and members of other locals of our organization, and others, to ship all their grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and be it also

"Resolved to send a copy of this resolution to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and to the secretary of the U.F.A.

Wheatland Centre, Local Union,
No. 109, U.F.A.

(S'gd.) J. QUINSEY,
Secretary.

WISDOM SAVED HIS MONEY

Editor, GUIDE:—A farmer of Gilbert Plains took a load of loose grain (barley) to town. The box full weighed fifty-nine bushels. The next load he filled the box up a little better so he would have the even sixty bushels in the load. But he had only fifty-six bushels. The third load went fifty-four bushels. The fourth load he took around to the town scales, and then drove up to the elevator from the usual direction, delivering his load, and had fifty-two bushels. Then he took his wagon back and weighed it, and found that he had had sixty bushels. He told the buyer this, and the latter said the town scales were no good. But the farmer replied that they were the public scales and that it was up to the buyer to prove that they were wrong. The buyer then took a look at his book and found that he had made a mistake in subtracting the tare of the wagon and was going to make it right, when the farmer mildly suggested that there had been a mistake in subtraction in the other two loads before this one, and that it would be well to make that right too. The buyer looked at him for a minute and wrote out a cheque which covered the whole deficiency.

This farmer is a young man, but is not simple, and besides, he is a reader of THE GUIDE, which seems to engender a suspicious disposition in its readers on certain subjects. I may say that the young man in question was getting very close to track price for his grain, but he intends to send the balance to the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

Wheat here went 11 bushels, barley 20 bushels and oats 50 bushels to the acre which was rather a disappointment to a great many.

There is a rumor afloat that some of the elevators at this point will close up if the farmers don't look out. We have just got a second loading platform completed here, thanks to the Warehouse Commissioner and the Grain Growers' Association, principally the latter.

J. A. FORTUNE.

Gilbert Plains.

[Note.—For obvious reasons we withhold the names of the principals in the above incident. The grain buyer is employed by a well-known milling firm.—EDITOR.]

GRAIN GROWERS AT WORK

Editor, GUIDE:—My husband and sons think that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the Grain Growers' Association are two different organizations, while I have claimed that they are one and the same; that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE are the Association at work. Now please let me know which is right.

We have not threshed yet. There is considerable grain yet in the stook.

MRS. G. H. POTTS.

Loreburn, Sask.

[Note.—The Grain Growers' Associations are organizations for the protection of farmers' interests in the three provinces. THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE is the official organ of these three provincial associations. The associations are not incorporated.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. is an incorporated company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, and is distinct from the associations. Nevertheless its shareholders are practically all members of the associations and it is the active commercial adjunct of the associations and in reality the Farmers' Agency. In distinction from other grain commission firms the Grain Growers' Grain Co. is composed entirely of farmers, directed entirely by farmers and its profits are distributed to its farmer shareholders. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. is simply the farmers of the west getting together and protecting their own interests. In order to carry on a commercial business it was necessary to secure a legal standing through incorporation.

The function of the Grain Growers' Associations is to secure legislation fair to the producer; the function of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. is to market the farmers' grain independently of the Grain Combine, and to secure for the farmer freedom from monopolistic oppression.—EDITOR.]

APPRECIATES VALUE

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed find \$1.00 for my renewal subscription to THE GUIDE. I appreciate THE GUIDE to the fullest, and hope it may continue what it is meant to be, viz., an educational source to the Grain Growers of the West.

JAS. SPIERS.

Wapella, Sask.

Question Drawer

In this column "The Guide" will endeavor to answer every question asked in reference to the Grain Trade of Canada. Send along your questions; only one on a sheet of paper and write very clearly.

R.J., Brandon.—Can farmer collect damages for colt killed inside C.P.R. fence if colt got over cattle guard?

Ans.—Yes. They are liable for stock killed, which are on their track through defective fence or cattle guard.

S.L.M., Indian Head, Sask.—When the Grain Combine is completely subdued and the farmer's wheat carried to the consumer at the least possible expense, what should a Saskatchewan Grain Grower get per bushel?

Ans.—If a proper and economical system of marketing and distributing our grain product was substituted for the system by which our grain is now disposed of, it might easily add 10 cents a bushel to the price the producer receives for it without any increased cost to the consumer of flour.

S.M.R., Treherne.—What percentage of western wheat is ground in Canada and what portion goes to the United States mills?

Ans.—About 15 per cent. of wheat available for export is ground in Canada. The quantity ground in United States mills is very small.

P.B.L., Neepawa, Man.—How does the Chicago market affect the price of Canadian wheat?

Ans.—The Chicago option market does not have much influence on Canadian wheat prices.

R.C.N., Hamiota, Man.—What brings up the value of seats on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange?

Ans.—The profits made by the members in trading in grain.

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Dreadnoughts or Dukes

From THE TORONTO GLOBE

The economic basis of national strength has been brought prominently before the British people in the declaration by Lloyd-George that one duke costs as much as two dreadnoughts. The people must always have a limited surplus to devote to maintaining both dukes and dreadnoughts, and the more that goes to the one the less remains for the other. If more of the nation's surplus labor products must go to maintaining Dreadnoughts, the allowance for maintaining dukes must be relatively cut down. The men who work productively with hand or brain must first maintain themselves and restore the waste of the capital that augments their products. They must also maintain the fighting force and the armament necessary to insure safety in an aggressive world. That which still remains may be allowed to drift toward the maintenance of a non-producing and ornamental class, but when the need for greater armament presses, the surplus for the non-producers must be cut down. This is precisely the policy that Lloyd-George is carrying out in adopting the land tax. The revenues of the territorial landlords is really the only economic waste that can be stopped or reduced.

Britain has no tariff privileges to withdraw. The people are not wasting their substance in keeping industries alive that are not self-supporting. The tariff is so adjusted that all the money paid by the consumers goes into the public treasury. If a large part of it went into the coffers of protected interests, as in Canada, it could be, in case of emergency, diverted toward the public treasury and expended on armaments. Our protected industries no doubt cost us the price of a dreadnought or two every year, and if we were beset by the necessity, we could avail ourselves of that source of revenue and divert the taxation now levied by the privileged ones into the public treasury. Britain

has no such dissipated surplus available. There are no favored interests levying private taxation on the public by virtue of trade obstructions. All the taxation paid by the people goes to support the Government and meet its needs. The only great leak that can be stopped is that which is occasioned by the land system.

The territorial landlord may be a useful citizen and may render highly valuable service to his country. But, regarded strictly in his capacity of owner, he is a non-producer, and is a burden on the productive industry of the country. Economically considered, he is a burden and a loss, and this position is not affected by his usefulness or idleness. Whether he be the most valuable citizen of the nation or the most worthless the usefulness of his services, regarded strictly as a land-owner, is not affected. Lloyd-George has had the courage to make a forward move diverting the surplus products of the people from the maintenance of landed proprietors to the maintenance of armaments. The move is necessary if the Empire is to maintain its position. It is a crisis in the nation's affairs and a successful resistance by the landed proprietors will certainly threaten Britain's position among the nations.

CELEBRATION CASUALTIES

Returns of Fourth of July casualties in the United States are now fairly complete. The mortality list for 1909, as given in the Journal of the American Medical Association, is longer than that of any year since the bloody slaughter of 1903, when 466 lives were sacrificed. Thus far, 215 deaths have resulted from the last Fourth of July celebration. Illinois had the most deaths, a prominence which it has held for five consecutive years.

The Producer Vindicated

From THE WINNIPEG TELEGRAM

The following appeared editorially in the Winnipeg Telegram on Oct. 18, under the caption "Holding Wheat":

A bank manager who recently visited Winnipeg made the statement that it was taking less money than usual this year to move the crop, and that this appeared to be accounted for by a tendency on the part of farmers to hold their wheat. This particular bank manager advised strongly against such a course, because the present price of wheat is good, because it was a species of dishonesty on the part of the farmer not to sell his wheat and pay his debts, and because he could secure money on the wheat on which he could draw interest.

The first reason he gave is a matter of judgment upon which the farmer is just as much entitled to his own opinion as anybody else. Of the other two the one is an unwonted slur on the farming community, and the other is economically unsound.

The farmer justly enjoys the reputation of being, if not the wisest, at least the most honest man in the whole community. There is no bank in the country that ever would or ever could pay its debts. It is not necessary that it should, because it has assets and income to balance its indebtedness, and, if dividends are to be trusted, makes a tidy margin between the interest on its debts and the income on its business.

Farmers' Rights

It does not seem to be reasonable that a farmer should be accused of dishonesty by a banker for applying the same logic to his individual business as a bank applies to its corporate business. If he has the assets and income to cover the principal and interest of his debts, he has just as much right to owe anybody who will trust him as a bank has to owe money to its depositors.

As to the third reason that by selling his wheat he could secure money on which

he could draw interest, it is economically ridiculous. Does not wheat draw interest? Apart altogether from market fluctuations, which form another consideration, wheat, as it is carried from one season to another and fed gradually to the world, is enhanced in value by the interest on the money required to carry it and the cost of its storage.

If a farmer chooses to carry over his wheat himself instead of securing the services of a bank to do so for him, it is absurd for the bank to say that he is losing the interest on the money he might have at once. For the money the bank gives him for his wheat it offers three per cent. Now there is either more than that or less in carrying over the wheat. If there is more, why should the farmer not have the benefit if he so chooses, if there is less then the banks are engaged in an aimless philanthropy of which their balance sheets give no evidence.

Disappointed Machine

The fact is that a huge commercial machine has been evolved for the purchase for cash of the whole crop and its gradual distribution through the course of the ensuing year. Those interested in this machinery have been accustomed to make very handsome returns upon the function they discharge. The farmer both in the United States and Canada is beginning to interfere with the working of the machine. But it remains that he is the arbiter of his own affairs, and need no more sell his wheat than hold it, except as his judgment dictates.

All this is wholly apart from the question of whether it is wise or foolish to hold wheat at the present time. Men must judge of that question for themselves. All that has been attempted is to vindicate for the producer his undoubted right to do with his product exactly what he considers best in his own interest without leaving himself open to the charge of dishonesty or economic folly.



Hon. Mr. Motherwell to the Rescue

Extract from Mr. Motherwell's interview in the Winnipeg Free Press, on October 15: "For a man to hold his wheat . . . when obligations are pressing on him is simply to speculate on the other man's money, and is nothing short of a species of dishonesty."



The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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PROFESSOR MAVOR RETURNS

In another column in this issue of THE GUIDE we have pleasure in publishing a letter from Prof. James Mavor, replying to our criticism of his British Association paper. The learned gentleman seems very grateful that Mr. Casson's article was published in the same issue, and relies upon it for much of his defence. We are glad to note that he has raised the minimum capital requirements for a farmer cultivating 30 acres to \$100, instead of \$40. Even at that it would hardly be the ordinary farmer who would succeed under such circumstances.

Prof. Mavor, in dealing with "specialist wheat production," is able to make statements upon which figures are hard to secure. His assertion that the agricultural capital employed is small in comparison with the total agricultural, commercial and industrial capital so employed, is not to be taken off-hand. When the last Canadian census was taken (1901) the agricultural capital investment was \$1,787,102,630. In manufactures there was invested \$209,378,638. The actual value of the railways are not obtainable from the census, but from the annual reports of the two large systems (C.P.R. and G.T.R.) for that year it is ascertained that they were worth \$759,498,607. This would be the great bulk of the railway capital investment in Canada. The investment in elevators and water transportation would be relatively small in comparison to the railways and it is safe to conclude that the capital invested in agriculture is fully double that of the transportation and industrial capital of Canada. As time passes, the ratio will more and more turn in favor of agriculture.

But, of course, this is not "specialist wheat production," though it is closely related thereto. In western Canada by far the majority of agricultural capital is used for wheat production and for nothing else. The agricultural implements and the land and the horses are used, but a portion of the year, it is true, but they are used for wheat alone. On the other hand, the railways are devoted almost exclusively to wheat transportation for but a few weeks in the year, and the steamers are also laid aside during the winter. The elevators are for grain alone, but represent comparatively small capital. Prof. Mavor will find upon careful investigation that the agricultural capital far outweighs other capital even in the "specialist wheat production." He is partially correct, in theory, as to the "specialist wheat production," compromising the farmer's independence. But with a soil

in the west capable of twenty years' production without visible deterioration, his advice will fall on many deaf ears at present.

There is another phase of Prof. Mavor's letter to which we must take decided objection. Regarding our declaration of the control over the Liverpool market by the Combine, Prof. Mavor says: "It is quite impossible to consider such a position seriously." Here is where the logic and science of economics comes into play and where they are overturned by actual facts. At the outset we trust that Prof. Mavor did not take the term "Elevator Combine" in its exact literal sense. The term as used by us represented allied capitalists' interests, of which the elevator section came most prominently to the front in the grain trade. The initial elevators of Canada and a large percentage of those in the United States are controlled by the Peavy-Patten interests. Then let Prof. Mavor consider how close relations are secured through the present system of corporate control. See how the railways, banks, milling and elevator companies are united, and then let him demonstrate how there is keen competition. Take the directors of the C.P.R. and C.N.R., the Banks of Commerce and Montreal, the Ogilvies and Lake of the Woods Milling Companies and the other big railways, banks and elevator and milling companies. A study of them will reveal a combine of capital sufficient to control everything in the wheat trade—except a united farming class. His assertion of competition is something that will require substantial facts and specific incidents to demonstrate.

* * *

HON. MR. MOTHERWELL'S INDISCRETION

In each province of Canada, cabinet ministers, responsible to the people, are appointed to give special attention to certain branches of provincial affairs. A minister of agriculture is supposed to devote his energy and ability to fostering agriculture in his province. The welfare of the farmer on his farm should lie nearest his heart. When the farming element in a province cannot absolutely depend upon the advice and influence of their minister of agriculture the situation is one of the utmost gravity. Something akin to such a situation has arisen in the west, and Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture in the Saskatchewan Government, is the responsible party. On October 14th, while in Winnipeg, he gave out the following statement, which was published in the Free Press the following day:

"There has certainly been a lot of talk about holding wheat, and in my estimation, foolish talk on the part of representative men who should know better. For a farmer to hold his wheat when he is in a position to do so, is a proper and legitimate thing. Indeed every farmer has to be governed in respect to this matter according to the peculiarities of his own particular case. But, for a man to hold wheat or any other grain when obligations are pressing on him, is simply to speculate on the other man's money, and is nothing short of a species of dishonesty. The farmers of Saskatchewan, as a whole, are selling their wheat and meeting their obligations, feeling convinced that that is the proper course to pursue, particularly so when prices and transportation conditions are as satisfactory as at present."

Mr. Motherwell stepped out of his way to deliver a gratuitous blow at the Grain Growers' movement. He is well aware that the organization of the farmers has been the cause of holding the Winnipeg wheat market steady, with a present rising price. He is also aware that the farmers, who are his constituents, have adopted the holding principle as a safeguard against monopolistic influences, and that it has been a success. Furthermore, Mr. Motherwell is equally aware that there is a keen commercial war being waged between the farmers and elevator interests for control of the grain trade. Success has smiled upon the united farmers of western Canada. Despite all this, Mr. Motherwell, officially, has taken sides against the farmers, his constituents, and has given advice which is a distinct betrayal of his trust. The prestige of his position has been

thrown into the scale against those who should naturally have trusted him.

If Mr. Motherwell believed, as he said, that the Saskatchewan farmers were as a whole, selling, then his advice was uncalled for. But he knows, as the elevator interests have had reason to know, that the Saskatchewan farmers have been holding, and marketing steadily. It has paid them to hold, and will pay them more. The attempt to break the prices on the Winnipeg market last month resulted in much "short" selling. The "shorts" are now compelled to buy to fill their orders and the farmers by holding will get a better price. Mr. Motherwell must have known this. Then where had he an excuse for his statement? If he was for the farmer, then he should have approved the holding principle, or at least kept silence. There is no other solution. He has openly espoused the cause of the Elevator Interests.

Again, in accusing the holding farmer, who has obligations, of dishonesty, Mr. Motherwell has established a new principle. He overlooks the fact that grain in storage is as valuable a security as it is possible to obtain, and that the function of banks is to advance money on security, for the benefit of the country. Yet, according to Mr. Motherwell, the farmer who stores his wheat and secures better prices, even though in the meantime meeting his obligations by legitimate loans, is dishonest. Then the great majority of Saskatchewan farmers are dishonest. Mr. Motherwell says so. His statement also leaves the inference that only the elevator interests have a legitimate right to use the banks, and that all their speculation is legitimate and proper. The farmer's duty, according to him, is to grow his wheat and at once pour it into the market where the elevator interests will buy it in at a low figure and hold it till a good price is secured. Of course Mr. Motherwell knows it is very hard for a farmer to get money from the banks on his wheat.

In all seriousness, we say that Mr. Motherwell has, without cause or reason, taken a step which lays upon him a grave responsibility. If he can justify his position to the farmers of Saskatchewan, then there is nothing further to be said. They are the men to whom he is responsible and with them he must eventually deal.

* * *

THE POLITICAL GAME

To men who have the interests of the country at heart and who are well informed on the conduct of public affairs there seems a vast lack in Canadian legislatures. It is but necessary to survey the work of the House of Commons and the various legislatures in session. It is the rarest thing imaginable that a new idea or an able constructive speech is heard in the Houses. True, the art of public speaking is not so necessary as in the olden days when a man's position depended on his oratory or powers of debate. That doesn't signify, however, that a man is licensed to ramble through a three or four-hour speech in which there is not a single new thought or even an item of practical common sense. But this is done every day the parliaments are in session. Very few members remain in their seats to listen. Many a Canadian M.P. who felt he must do something to square himself with his constituents has labored through a weak and senseless address consisting of reiterations and lengthy extracts from Hansard, with nobody except the Speaker listening to him. But the Hansard reporters had to write down every word of it and thus some of the fairly intelligent passages would get to his constituents. The speeches in parliament today are made to the galleries, and not for business purposes.

It is probably not exceeding a fair estimate to say that not a score constructive and statesmenlike addresses on important subjects were delivered in Canadian parliaments last year. And it is also true that the majority

of those who attempted to speak had at least one or two good ideas if they dared publish them. But most all the members are in the hands of the party machine and are not allowed to think nor speak their thoughts. It is the game of politics.

The men who administer the affairs of our governments are far too frequently more concerned in the safety of their positions than over their country's good. They spend more time in figuring the political advantage or disadvantage of a certain step than its economic benefits to the country. There is no doubt but that much of this is approved of by the Canadian electors, but not all, not all. If there is a corrupt element among the electors, then the leaders must either be actively in it or at least lending their countenance. But the men we select as legislators are supposed to be leaders in thought and intelligence. What a wide step forward would be made if they really set out to lead the people in right, moral, social and economic lives and laid less stress on politics. The world admires and will follow to the end a strong, upright man. A man who has convictions and has the moral courage to stand by them. The history of Canada shows us some of these men. Today there is a better opportunity for them than ever before. Never were there such grievances as today. Never was the burden so heavy on the common people. They need a strong, courageous friend and will give him undivided support and such support will mean an all powerful hand in Canadian affairs. Until such men arise, a man who has a vote must cast it for someone and thus lend his approval to the **Game of Politics, which is militating against the Common Good.**

* * *

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING ?

In the titanic struggle now convulsing Great Britain, there is being worked out a solution of the deepest seated problem of the human race. When the journalists of the Empire were called together at the Imperial Press Conference, they were shown the best the Island Empire had to exhibit. Strange to relate, the feature of English life which left the most vivid impression on the minds of many of the visitors was nowhere on the official programme. But they saw it several times—England's poor. The terribleness of the dull, dejected and utterly hopeless look on the faces of the poverty-stricken men and women of the English slums almost struck terror to the hearts of the Canadians. It was most significant that something so unexpected should strike home to the hearts of the journalists from the Over-seas Empire. They were not accustomed to such sights. In England there are cases of four generations living upon Poor Fund aid. Such a condition is hardly conceivable that in four generations the family could not raise above the poverty, squalor and helplessness in which it lives.

Where such conditions exist there is a gigantic evil being caused by economic conditions. Where economic conditions are right there will be little apprehension from social problems. The conditions in England are the direct result of tremendous wealth being held in the hands of a few. Centuries ago kings gave away the landed property to favorites or heroes, and now their descendants have become bloated plutocrats. That their ancestors wrought for England's good and safety gives the present holders no legitimate right to such a dangerous position. The time has arrived for a more equitable adjustment of England's riches.

In Canada there is as yet none of the terrible poverty and only the beginning of the ruling plutocracy. But at the present rate twenty-five years will see the wealth of Canada controlled by one hundred men, and the most of it by a score. It is coming with tremendous speed, and then only one thing will prevent hopeless misery for the poorer classes. That will be a revolution that will shake Canada

to its very foundations and cripple its industrial life. If the people of Canada grasp the situation now, the otherwise inevitable catastrophe can be avoided. Changes must be made to prevent colossal fortunes and power being centred. It is the duty of governments to attend to this situation, but governments are singularly derelict in duty on such occasions. The only hope rests with the people as a whole. Let the working people unite and alter conditions. It cannot be done in a hurry, but every step taken towards the end of ameliorating present conditions is a step towards a better Canada of the future. Men of western Canada, join hands for the welfare of yourselves, your fellow men, and your country's good.

* * *

FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE

The Banking Act of Canada comes up for amendment or revision by the House of Commons every ten years. The ensuing session will deal with it. The bankers are alert and have even now begun to put their requested legislation before the House. No person will appear to take exception to the bankers' requests, and the result is they will get just what legislation they want, and get it without any trouble.

Such an easy method of framing up the banking act may not ensure the very best system for all the interests concerned, but it certainly produces the result required by the bankers. The farmers of the west can well afford to follow the example of the financiers. The only way to ensure your work being properly done is to do it yourself. Should the farmers get together and become a unit on any desired form of legislation, no legislature could afford to ignore their demands. Just watch the methods of the financial interests. They are nearly perfect for their own purposes. Follow in their lead—towards your own ends—and legislation will turn towards the producing classes.

* * *

VALUABLE LEISURE HOURS COMING

With the freeze up that is fast approaching there will be an end to far the greater portion of the agricultural activity in the west. Long evenings are coming and plenty of spare time to the farmers who specialize in wheat growing. They have done a good season's work and have succeeded in wresting from the soil what has realized them a goodly sum of money. Now they can rest. But their season of leisure can be made even as great in value to themselves as has been the summer just passed. It is an old saying that swimming is learned in the winter and skating in the summer; by this is meant that having a practical knowledge of both arts, persons become more proficient by giving thought to the subject. The power of mind over body is the explanation. Similarly, the wheat grower, by devoting his winter to study and discussion upon his work, will be vastly better prepared to take up his manual labor in the spring. The power of knowledge has never been more ably demonstrated than today by those farmers who have been shrewd enough to turn against the Grain Combine. How much more power the farmers of the west will have, as they pursue their studies, is beyond the scope of imagination. An intelligent body of farmers, who give time to thought and study the problems of the day, can do more good to their nation than statesmen and politicians.

There is a large number of ignorant men in this prairie country. There are thousands who know little or nothing of the English language; but the well-being of the nation demands that so far as possible, all these men become informed upon Canadian affairs. Ignorance is a menace to any land and any movement. In addition to the foregoing, there is another class of farmers, and a large class, too, though intelligent, and educated,

are too intent upon personal gain to take any active interest in their country's affairs. It is well to realize at the outset the conditions as they are. Now, the remaining class, namely, the intelligent farmers, who are fully alive to their country's welfare, have a vast work on their hands. They possess something that is of inestimable value to the advancement of Canada. The farmer has kept himself humbly in the background long enough. His time is drawing on very rapidly.

Every farmer, or any other man who is interested in the movement, should see that his neighbors become enthused as well. There is no need to hunt for opportunity. It faces every man at home. No farmer should rest until everyone of his neighbors is with him in the battle for the people's rights. An immense campaign can be carried out this winter in this way, and without banners flying or the sound of heavy guns. All that is needed is to place the matter before a farmer properly and he is won. Thousands know nothing of the movement yet. Missionaries are needed, and they have one of the greatest objects possible to work for. Considerable has been accomplished already. But it is only the fringe of the great scheme. When the 125,000 farmers in the west will stand side by side, through thick and thin, they will not then have to take the crumbs thrown from the financial table. They will begin to eat the cake of prosperity. To many, the prosperity cake will have a strange taste, but the appetite is easily acquired and man is so constituted that he thrives well upon such fare. But he can't sit quietly by and have it served to him. He must get together with his fellow men and send in a joint order.

* * *

Did any farmer ever reckon up how he came out on the tariff in a year? It is a most interesting problem to see how much it has cost him.

* * *

The egg market in Winnipeg is still very attractive. There is 10 to 15 cents per dozen to be made on country points. Bona fide fresh eggs (not more than 10 days' laid) sell at 35 cents a dozen, delivered. That is a good figure.

* * *

When a man expects another to follow his lead in a movement, he must first convince the skeptic that he is in dead earnest.

* * *

It is interesting to note the amount of public property that has been donated as a straight gift to the corporations of Canada. This is not taking into account what the corporations have added to that fund by their own manipulations.

* * *

Undoubtedly there will be some laggards, but they have always kept the world behind. Stir them up if possible, but keep up the progress.

* * *

The homesteaders' shack must blossom into the beautiful prairie home where health, happiness, family, joys, and prosperity reign. The farmers have made the decree and it must prevail.

* * *

Time is passing rapidly and every passing moment brings nearer the day when the men who produce Canada's wealth will regulate its distribution.

* * *

There is no doubt but that the farmers are making a mistake in not being good little boys and handing all their grain over to the Combine.

* * *

If there is one paper more than another that deserves the farmers' support, it is the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.—Tisdale Monitor.

Summary of the Week's News of the World

FEW LANDLORDS

Vast Property of Old London held by Clique

The London County Council has spent ten years in preparing a ground plan of London, showing the owners of the land, and it is now nearly completed. It shows that 34,600 persons, mostly single house owners, own land covering 113 square miles. Sixty square miles are owned by 187 persons, organizations and corporations. One-third of this area belongs to the crown, the ecclesiastical commissioners, the County Council and the city corporation. It is estimated that the present value of the land on which London is built is \$3,000,000,000, and the population of Greater London is 6,000,000.

INSURANCE BUSINESS

The Canadian life insurance companies appear to have had an excellent year. The total income of the companies was \$28,786,483. Out of every \$100 of income there were paid to policy-holders \$33.86, in general expenses \$21.25, in taxes 87 cents, and in dividends to stockholders 99 cents, leaving \$43.03 to be carried to reserves.

MAY ABOLISH CERTIFICATES

The Trade and Commerce department at Ottawa has under consideration the advisability of doing away with Government certificates of weight of grain shipped from Port Arthur and Fort William elevators. Strong representations have been made to the Government pointing out that there are discrepancies between the certified weight credited at the Georgian bay ports. The Dominion Marine Association has represented to the Department that they have no redress, because when vessels are charged with a shortage at Georgian bay ports, Lake Superior elevator operators simply show the Government certificates of grain loaded. If there is an excess of grain at Georgian bay ports the vessels receive no credit for it. The Department by doing away with certificates will leave shippers free to get after the elevators and make them equalize the responsibility for shortness.

EATON'S GROWTH

T. Eaton Company's big departmental store in Toronto, which has been steadily acquiring control of the remaining properties in a block of nearly three acres, bounded by Yonge, Queen, Albert and James streets, have rounded out its possession of the entire area by the successful negotiations for the taking over of the lease of the S. H. Knox building, at the corner of Yonge and Queen streets.

SUCCESS OF ALFALFA

The growth of alfalfa in this country has proved a great success. John Baird, proprietor of the Seymour house, Winnipeg, has grown a number of crops on his property on Notre Dame Avenue, inside the city limits. Last season Mr. Baird reaped three crops of this clover, and they were very heavy. Encouraged by these experiments, Mr. Baird has decided to sow the whole of the land of his Brokenhead River farm, which consists of 1,000 acres, with alfalfa next season. The construction of his new farm residence and buildings is now going on. These are to cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

NEW SCIENTIST CHURCH

Mrs. Augusta Stetson, of New York, founder of the First Church Scientist, and fourteen other practitioners who have been disciplined by the mother church at Boston, are now waiting for excommunication. When the edict comes, Mrs. Stetson will be acclaimed as the new leader of the faith, and the First Church Scientist of New York City, the mother church of the whole world.

MRS. GOLDWIN SMITH'S WILL

F. Homer Dixon, of Winnipeg, is one of the biggest beneficiaries of the will of the late Harriet Elizabeth Mann Smith, wife of Dr. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto,

which was filed in the surrogate court recently by Smith, Rae & Creer, barristers. The will disposes of an estate which totals \$600,000, largely in real estate, bonds and stocks. The following are the chief beneficiaries: Goldwin Smith, Toronto, life interest in the whole estate; F. Homer Dixon, nephew, Winnipeg; Mary F. Kirkpatrick, niece, Closebun; B.C.; A. J. D. Dixon, nephew, Philadelphia; Mrs. Sophia Allison, niece, Philadelphia; T. Dixon, nephew, Philadelphia, to each one-fifth of the Boston estate, valued at \$104,947, and one-sixteenth of the residue.

SIR JOHN FISHER RETIRING

Admiral Sir John Fisher, senior naval lord of the British Admiralty, will retire from the admiralty on Oct. 22, and be elevated to the peerage with the title of Baron Thetford.

NEWS AND C.P.R.

When the railway commission sits in Winnipeg in November there is a case of much importance to be heard. The Western Associated Press that distributes news in the west has a charge of discrimination against the C.P.R. Telegraph



Hon. Winston Churchill

Company. The C.P.R. has a news service of its own and sells it cheaper than the rate given to the W.A.P. The case will be thrashed out in full.

TRAIN STRIKES A MOOSE

The C.N.R. train at Makinac on Sunday morning disturbed a couple of moose on the track. When the train came along the animals raced for a short distance in front of the engine, when the stag turned off. In following its mate, however, the cow was not so fortunate and was knocked off the track by the engine. The animal was disabled, but the train was not stopped.

DOWN ON CENTENNIAL

The Alberfa Government has definitely refused to give \$250,000 aid to the Winnipeg Centennial Exposition of 1912. Premier Rutherford says it is too early in the history of the west.

It is understood that Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, has even taken a stronger stand against the Centennial. He has written to the committee a very carefully prepared letter, however.

At present Premier McBride is considering the proposition, but it is considered doubtful if B.C. will take any part.

CARPENTER'S STRIKE ENDED

At a mass meeting of the carpenters of Winnipeg, on Oct. 14, the strike that was declared on Aug. 20 was brought to an end. The men claim that their victory has been complete and that all contractors are now paying 45 instead of 35 cents an hour.

Two large 600-foot freight steamers are to be constructed at Port Arthur in the spring.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER SHOT

Sympathetic Revolutions in Europe Growing More Serious

Francisco Ferrer, the Barcelona revolutionary leader, was shot on Oct. 13 in the moat at the Montjuich fortress at Barcelona. Ferrer was a highly educated and wealthy man. Many entreaties were made to King Alfonso to spare his life. His daughter supplicated with tears in her eyes. The king was obdurate and Ferrer died. His death caused tremendous uprisings in Spain and all over France, and thousands have sworn Alfonso's end is near.

The sympathetic revolutions in Europe are growing more serious every day. In London 10,000 people stormed the Spanish embassy and one of the members of parliament demanded that the Spanish ambassador be ordered out of the kingdom. Victor Grayson says the crime should be laid to the door of King Edward for not interfering.

NEW DESTROYER

Determined on outdoing the latest fleet of German destroyers, the British Admiralty is aiming at producing a destroyer with a speed of forty knots. The British naval constructors believe they can build such boats. They say the adoption of liquid fuel has given them valuable space which before was taken up by coal bunkers, and now it will be possible to have much larger engines without increasing the size of the vessels. The Admiralty has called a conference of all the leading shipbuilders, and each will submit plans.

INGERSOLL BOMB OUTRAGE

The police of Ingersoll and district are investigating a peculiar affair which took place on Oct. 12 in the bar of the Kinwin house. Ald. James Buchanan was in the bar with others. He was lighting a cigar when, according to some, a bomb was thrown at him. Whatever it was it exploded with terrific force, tearing away two fingers of his right hand and otherwise injuring him. He was unconscious for some time.

BLAMES MINISTERS

J. A. Romig, a delegate from Manitoba to the Centennial Convention of the Disciples of Christ in Pittsburgh last week said the Protestants of western Canada would unite were it not for the ministers.

"The Disciples of Christ were organized to consolidate all the Protestant churches. We would accomplish this purpose in my country if we only could bury the ministers. They are too conservative and lack business methods. The people are ready for consolidation." This is the way in which Mr. Romig puts it.

CZAR'S VISIT TO ITALY

It is practically certain that the long-delayed visit of the Czar to King Victor Emmanuel will take place toward the end of next week. The Russian ambassador to Rome declares that the meeting will not be made public until after Nicholas has left Odessa, but it is generally thought that the Chateau of Raconogi, near Turin, is the chosen spot, because trains laden with flowers and palms are arriving there. However, it may be merely a blind.

Every prominent Socialist is being watched and the police are taking other unusual precautions throughout the whole country. The army has been mobilized and placed practically on a war footing. Soldiers have been detailed to guard every foot of the railroad over which the Czar will travel.

At the vatican it is said that the Czar telegraphed to the pope that he regretted his inability to come to Rome.

CHRISTIANS AGAINST WAR

Amid the wild cheers of six hundred of the most prominent men of Buffalo, J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, declared on Oct. 16 at the launching of the national campaign of the laymen's missionary movement in Buffalo, that there could be no war among Christian nations, while they were combined in

the evangelization of the world. He referred to the great frontier boundary of over 3,000 miles, lying between the United States and Canada, upon which there is not a battleship, a single fort, or a single army post.

"Canada," he said, "hopes to preserve this example of international good sense. She would not save it otherwise. While in the evangelization of the world, no Christian can ever strike hands in war. The greatest defence of a nation is not battleships, great navies or great armies, it is Christianity. America must take part in this world-wide movement to evangelize the whole earth. This country tried to live in isolation to escape the worries and responsibilities of the other great nations, but it could not. I am not an imperialist, either. The nation as well as the individual that lives alone, for himself only, will die. As America could not escape its responsibilities in its affairs of the world, so the Christian men of the country cannot escape their responsibilities to the heathen."

The campaign launched on Oct. 16 was the greatest ever undertaken by the United Protestant church in modern times. During the winter, 75 conventions will be held in various cities of the United States. The campaign will wind up with a great missionary congress in Chicago on May 3 to 6. The world's missionary congress will follow at Edinburgh, Scotland, next June. Over 100,000 men are expected to register at these city conferences. The object of the campaign is to bring the laymen of America to a realization of the opportunity presented at the present time for missionary effort.

The same great organization and campaign of the laymen's missionary movement is being carried on in Canada.

WANT H.B. ROAD

The Brandon city council on Oct. 19 adopted this interesting resolution:

"That, whereas the development and commercial prosperity of eastern Canada is dependent upon the grain production and purchasing power of the prairie provinces of the west, and

"Whereas, the grain and cattle carrying capacity east of the head of Lake Superior is not keeping pace with the rapidly increasing production of wheat and other exports of the west, and

"Whereas, an amount equal to the entire cost of the Hudson's Bay railway is annually expended by the west on unnecessary freight cargoes correspondent upon the present haul to the Atlantic tidewater, reducing the purchasing power of the west and the corresponding prosperity of the east, and

"Whereas, explorers, navigators, engineers, contractors, and others, familiar with the Hudson's Bay route, are practically unanimous as to the practicability of the route, the easy and rapid construction of the railway and the natural harbor facilities at Churchill, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Government of Canada be requested to get busy and build 165 miles of the Hudson's Bay Railway in 1910 and the remainder of the road, 160 miles from each end of the line, in 1911, and during 1910 and 1911 install the necessary terminal facilities, elevators, harbor improvements, etc., to be ready for the adequate handling of traffic not later than July 1, 1912."

DEATH DUTIES

Recent official returns of the British Government show that the death duties during the last fiscal year yielded £8,228,615 to the national treasury, and that the average for six years has been over £6,000,000. In 1908-9 these duties were paid on a capital sum of £127,425,000, and they, therefore, amounted to almost 7 per cent. of the value that descended to heirs. Death duties are no new thing in British taxation. There was a great political turmoil when Sir William Vernon Harcourt, as chancellor of the exchequer, devised the high death duties years ago; but that any future chancellor would go to the lengths Mr. Lloyd-George has gone to, was not dreamed of then as possible.

THE BUDGET FIGHT

Quietness prevails but Storm is Coming

T. P. O'Connor, the Nationalist M. P. of the British House of Commons, cabled on Monday on the budget situation:

"The vacation of the House of Commons naturally has brought some cooling to the political atmosphere and lent a truce to a disturbed time, but loud voiced rumor makes up for the absence of parliamentary incident. The Daily Telegraph still yells for a rejection of the budget by the lords, but there is a notable cooling down of the temper of the main body of the Unionist journals and speakers.

"The King's intervention is largely accountable for this cooling off, though the official denials represent his action as a simple demand for information. The King dreads and seeks to prevent such a violent constitutional crisis as a collision between the two houses of parliament. At the same time this open interference brings its dangers and the King already has a foretaste of the disagreeable position in which he would find himself if the conflict were fought out to the bitter end. Already his name is used and also abused by all the parties.

"The Unionists shriek that the terrified Liberal prime minister skulks behind the throne, and the Socialists raise a note of alarm at the excessive interference of the monarch, while the Radicals, spoiling for a fight with the lords, growl against the King as likely to spoil their sport.

"The Tories are beginning to funk a general election and the Liberals, on the other hand, are equally afraid there will not be a general election, and the Irish now join in, through the speech of Redmond, demanding an early appeal to the country.

Appeal to People

"At the same time, even if the lords accept the budget there is a strong movement for an immediate appeal to the country and for fighting out here and now the issue being the power of the House of Commons and the power of the House of Lords. This movement may become irresistible, especially in view of, Redmond's warning that he will use his utmost strength to force a dissolution, and his 82 men in active opposition to the ministry may so far discredit it as to make a further attempt to prolong this parliament impossible.

"In the meantime the next attempt by the Liberal government to tackle the home rule question must be bolder, resembling the Transvaal's attempt rather than the abortive council's bill.

"There is a dangerous political stillness—the stillness which precedes a big storm. As the hour approaches when the House of Lords has to take the momentous decision whether they will plunge into one of the fiercest and most devastating fights of modern times, you can observe this affrighting stillness, this measuring by the protagonists of the abyss into which they are about to step.

"It is all amusing, even amid the seriousness of the struggle, to find a cabinet minister asking an opposition leader what is going to take place and the opposition leader begging the cabinet minister in turn to enlighten him. A commoner asks a peer what is going to take place; a peer begs a commoner to give some light as to the future. Nobody knows."

The King's Position

The Daily News' parliamentary lobbyist assumes that Premier Asquith obtained the King's written consent to the creation of a sufficient number of new peers to assure the passage of the budget through the House of Lords, and suggests that this document was shown to Lord Lansdowne and Arthur Balfour recently. Although the Daily News is a Liberal organ, this solution of the crisis is considered hardly probable.

Chancellor's Resignation

A report circulated in financial circles on Oct. 13, that the chancellor of the exchequer, Lloyd-George, would resign, as a result of the great conflict over the Budget. He has not done so yet.

WIFE HOLDS PURSE

Sir Cecil Ernest Moon, baronet of Copswold Grande, County Warwick, England, and of the Coldstream Ranch, northern Colorado, recently filed a suit against his wife, Kate, demanding an accounting for \$61,000 which he says he

put in her care in 1900. They were going to England for a visit, and Lady Moon suggested that there would be no extravagancies if she held the purse. Since then, Sir Cecil complains bitterly, it has been impossible to be extravagant, for his wife has allowed him only a paltry \$500; for example, \$300 in the last two years.

In the meantime he says his wife, the daughter of F. Grattan Lawder, of the Grove, County Wicklow, Ireland, whom he married in 1888, after she had nursed him through a serious illness, has been touring several western states with a string of horses, which she enters in the races at many tracks. The baronet complains even more bitterly that he has been compelled to do the most menial labor on the fine ranch which is their home. At times he has been forced to even do the cooking and other kitchen work.

HAWLEY ON MONEY THRONE

Edwin Hawley has succeeded E. H. Harriman as king of the railway world and has the backing of the big financiers of Wall Street. He controls 10,000 miles of railway directly and it is expected will soon be on the directorates of the other roads that Harriman dominated.

PUBLIC WORKS

During the fiscal year ending March 31 last, Canada's department of public works expended \$14,784,739, of which \$1,867,346 was on capital account, while \$12,917,393 was chargeable to income. Of the expenditure \$5,845,286 was spent on public buildings, \$4,547,773 on dredging, \$3,305,920 on harbors and rivers and \$535,480 on telegraphs.

TEACHERS ARE SCARCE

High school teachers are so scarce in Calgary that the school board found it necessary to resort to advertising as a means of obtaining one. One of the instructors at the High School, Mr. Buchanan, desires to resign because of ill health, and Supt. Scott informed the directors that he has not a single application for a position in the high school on file. This is considered something exceptional in a city the size of Calgary. The position carries with it a salary of \$1,000 a year.

SIR FREDERICK'S SUIT

Walter M. Carruthers, of Kentville, N.S., was found guilty last week of criminally libelling Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia. Carruthers had been circulating copies of a paper containing the most immoral charges against the minister. Carruthers was sentenced by Judge Drysdale to pay a fine of \$100.

BOMB IN HOUSE AT SYDNEY, N.S.

A despatch from Sydney states that early on Saturday morning, Oct. 16, a bomb was thrown into the house of Peter McMahon, at Dominion No. 1, by some person from the outside, but fortunately did not explode. The bomb consisted of a piece of 2-inch pipe, about 14 inches long, filled with powder and small stones. Attached was a short piece of fuse, which had been lighted, but evidently went out while being thrown through the window, otherwise the explosion would have carried death to the inmates, and likely would have destroyed the house. McMahon is one of the P. W. A. men who have been working steadily since the strike began. He made a search on being aroused by the breaking of the window, but found no trace of the persons who had made the attempt on his life. The police of the town and the coal company officers are making a search, and it is expected several arrests will be made during the next few days.

WILL KEEP LIGHTS BURNING

Notice is given by the Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries that all Canadian lights and fog alarms in Lake Superior will be kept in operation this year until December 10, with the exception of Caribou Island, which will close on December 5. All Canadian lights and fog alarms in Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and connecting waters will be kept in operation until December 15.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE COMING

American Visitor to London Says Women Have Won Fight

Franklin K. Lane, a member of the interstate commerce commission, of San Francisco, who is investigating the local railroad rates and who has just returned from London, on Oct. 18 declared that the English women have won their battle for equal suffrage. "The women of Great Britain are now at the gates of their desire," said he, "and immediate woman suffrage is certain. Their remarkable courage and unsurpassed energy is amazing."

"Intelligent, refined and possessing property, these women have waged a campaign the like of which has never been known in the world's history. And, when they get the right to vote, they will wield a power that will startle the world—a power that will so far exceed that swayed by American bosses and parties, that our political powers will pale in comparison. Talk about the labor unions being able to sway an election—talk about capital being able to get what it wants by means of the ballot—why, what the women of



Lord Rosebery

England will do when they get the right of suffrage will be more far-reaching than any vote getting combine which America can boast of or has ever accomplished.

"Women's suffrage in England is coming sure. The vote will be given individual women, women who depend upon themselves for support and hold the necessary qualifications for suffrage, the ownership of property."

In United States

Lady Frances Cook, accompanied by Miss Lida Rose McCabe, an English suffragette lecturer, arrived in New York on Oct. 18. Lady Cook has brought over to this country a personal credit to the amount of a million dollars, it is said, and has opened an account with J. Pierpont Morgan's banking house. Lady Cook will lead the march on congress when the next session begins, and will demand a just interpretation of the 14th and 15th amendments of the constitution.

"I've been working for forty years in the cause and I want to make this campaign my crowning effort. I've the money and I propose to use it to help my down-trodden sisters," said Lady Cook.

"As the first manoeuvre I have arranged to transfer part of my fortune, at least \$1,000,000 to America. This will provide us with ample funds to begin with. I have arranged a tour from the Atlantic to the Pacific for the purpose of familiarizing the people with the tenets of our cause. I will charter a special car and with a dozen suffragette orators, will address the people of each town and city from the rear platform of the car. And I shall take with me some mighty good looking women. Women who are as handsome as they are smart—such as Mrs. Loebinger here for instance. I want to dispel the delusion that all workers for political equality are angular, ugly old women.

"I expect to introduce real London militantism here. Why, I am willing to die for the cause, if need be, and I know there are many women here who feel the same way. The pink tea method will never work. Women have begged and

prayed for the ballot long enough. We shall handle the politicians without kid gloves. We shall use the English House of Commons' method. We shall open headquarters in Washington in December and we shall force senators and congressmen to declare themselves upon this issue.

"I am also going to beard President Taft and I have real hope from that quarter," added the suffragette leader. "I would like to vote for Taft and may be I will some day."

Although she is 67 years of age, Lady Cook is as bright and active as she was twenty years ago.

B.C. ELECTION DATE

The British Columbia legislature will dissolve tomorrow according to an announcement made by Premier McBride. Nominations are to be held on Nov. 11, and elections Nov. 25. The announcement follows an agreement signed between the Government and the Canadian Northern Railway, whereby it is stipulated that the company will construct six hundred miles of railway from Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver within four years from date. The Government, on its part guarantees the bonds at 4 per cent., and as security takes a first mortgage on the road in the province. The company's plans, as specified in the agreement, also include the construction of a railroad across Vancouver Island to Barclay Sound where the company will establish an ocean port on one of the finest harbors on the island.

The Government will guarantee bonds of \$35,000 per mile.

THE PRAIRIES AND THE NAVY

C. A. Magrath, M.P. for Medicine Hat, will oppose the proposal to begin the construction of a Canadian navy. Looking at it from the prairie viewpoint, it does seem a pretty large order to pay \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 to start the show, and then to have an outlay of \$1,000,000 or over to keep up the pyrotechnic display.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The attempt of Victor Grayson, M.P., to introduce a debate on the execution of Ferrer into the British House of Commons was prevented by the Speaker's ruling.

Gipsy Smith, the evangelist, at the head of 15,000 men and women, paraded through the demi-monde section of Chicago on Oct. 18, and held prayer meetings at the doors of the dens of immorality.

It is rumored that Premier McBride, of British Columbia, will shortly enter federal politics.

Mail for the far north, along the Mackenzie River, will leave Edmonton on Nov. 29. Later mails which go part way to the Arctic leave on Jan. 7 and Feb. 7. Letters only are carried, not heavier than one ounce, and registered letters are given preference.

There are 140,000 tons of coal at the head of the lakes and there is no danger of any shortage in the west this winter.

The famous cathedral at Pisa, Italy, upon the top of which was the leaning tower of Pisa, was wrecked and burned on Oct. 14 by a mob infuriated at the execution of Ferrer at Barcelona.

The Saskatchewan legislature will meet for the despatch of business on Nov. 18. The session will be concluded before the Christmas vacation.

Joseph Hunter, the 13-year old son of a dairyman near Estevan, Sask., was killed on Oct. 14 while driving on a lumber wagon; he fell beneath the wheels.

Hall Caine, the famous author, is dangerously ill.

Earl and Countess Grey completed their official residence in Winnipeg on Tuesday and have left for the east.

J. M. Barrie, the famous author, was granted a divorce last week. There was no defence of the suit. He is broken-hearted and his friends declare that there was no blame on his part.



Wheat Remains Steady

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Office

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 19.

Wheat.—The situation in this grain has remained about the same as it was on the date of our last letter, October 12. We stated then that we had sold No. 1 Northern Wheat at \$1.00 per bushel, and advised farmers to take advantage of all "hard spots" in the market to make sales, or to make sales at around \$1.00 per bushel.

Export demand during the week has been very erratic, some days quite a demand, other days nothing doing. The favorable reports received of the Argentine Republic crop prospects, together with large offerings from Russia and America has had a tendency to make Europe feel to a certain extent independent of supplies from Canada. In consequence they are not very strong bidders after our wheat at the present moment.

The world's shipments last week were the largest they have been in years, namely about fifteen million bushels, and when European markets see these large shipments coming forward, they naturally do not feel alarmed or have no cause for anxiety regarding their supplies for the future.

Another reason why European importers are not anxious for our wheat at the present time, is the report sent out by the Dominion Government of the exceedingly large crop estimate of this country. All letters received by us from Europe point us to the Governments' crop estimate. While they realize that government reports are not always reliable and have to be taken with modifications as to the quantities they state we have, still statements sent out by governments are more or less to be depended on, and in consequence of this it has had a weakening effect on our market.

However, there is a continual demand for our wheat, and when prices drop at all from this side, we can get better bids from Europe, and on every decline quite a quantity of grain is worked for export.

Shipments from the farmers in this country.—These are continuing very heavy and farmers generally are marketing their grain slowly, not forcing it on the market. If they continue to do this, and we think they will, prices will not decline much further.

Sales of No. 1 Northern Wheat were made last week at \$1.00 per bushel and No. 2 Northern at 98 cents, but these prices did not remain long—in fact for only a few hours. Since they reached this point last Friday, they have steadily declined. We have had a further decline to-day, but we think it has reached bottom and that prices will steady up now around present values.

Oats.—This grain has also suffered a severe decline, but we have a steady demand and prices are not likely to go much, if any, lower.

Barley.—This grain has been holding fairly steady with prices remaining almost as they were last week.

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Liverpool Letter

The tone of the market has kept exceedingly firm since last we wrote you—28th ult.—despite the continued apathy of U.K. consumers and the very large shipment registered this week—637,000 to U.K., 940,000 to the Continent, 147,000 ex. Europe, a grand total of 1,724,000—much in excess of the supposed requirements, both U.K. and Continental.

The firmness of the market is largely due to continued buying on the part of Continental countries, which would seem to indicate that they are finding their native wheats unworkable to an unusual degree.

It remains to be seen how long the U.K. miller can keep out of the market for foreign wheat. He has been better stocked in this respect than his continental brother, much to his cost.

Prospects in the Argentine continue good, but there is still the locust menace hanging over the crops there, though the recent rainy weather will have done much to help to put the crop beyond the reach of danger. Still, there is no selling from that quarter.

Australia is offering her new wheats, but by no means freely, while the Pacific Coast has not yet commenced in earnest to market her surplus.

The share of Russia and the Danube in this week's shipment was just short of 1,000,000 quarters; sellers in that quarter are getting a good deal more independent, no doubt encouraged by the big demand they have had.

The future course of the market will depend largely upon the attitude of Canada. If the report of the Minister of Agriculture giving a crop in the three Spring States of 149,000,000 bushels against 104,000,000 last year is only approximately correct, it would seem as if the Canadian farmer would be forced ere long to sell more freely.

We observe that the increase is nearly all in Saskatchewan, a portion of the crop which, we presume, will move latest.

We do not think our U.K. markets are at all in shape to resist any additional selling pressure.

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Liverpool General Market Report

TUESDAY, OCT. 5.

Wheat cargoes are steady, unchanged.

Pacific Coast cargoes are: A steamer Blue Stem, and Walla, Oct. shipment is held at 39/6 (approx. \$1.18½) and 38/6 (approx. \$1.15½) asked for a sailer of 13,000 qrs. Blue Stem, Oct.

Australian wheat cargoes—South Australian-Victorial, Sept. 39/9 (approx. 1.19½); 37/6 (approx. 1.12½) wanted for Victorian-South Australian, Dec./Jan. Parcels, Australian Sept. to Liverpool are held for 40/- (approx. \$1.20) 39/9 (approx. 1.19½) are obtainable.

Russian wheat cargoes are steadily held at unchanged prices, 14,000 qrs. Ulka, on fair sample, Oct./Nov. shipment offers at 37/10½ (approx. \$1.13½). Azoff Black Sea Sept. Oct. offers at 38/3 to 39/3 (approx. \$1.14½ to 1.17½). 14,000 qrs. Azima, Oct./Nov. is held at 39/- (approx. \$1.17) 38/- (approx. \$1.14) asked for 14,000 qrs. Ulka, Oct./Nov.

River Plate wheat cargoes—New crop steamer Rosafe, 62 lbs., Jan./Feb. held at 36/6 (approx. \$1.09½) 36/- (approx. \$1.08) still bidding. 36/- asked, 35/6 (approx. \$1.06½) refused for a steamer of Barusso, 62 lbs., Jan./Feb. Rosafe 62 lbs., Jan./Feb. parcel to Liverpool is held at 36/- (approx. \$1.08), 35/9 (approx. \$1.07½) bidding.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat—Parcels to Liverpool are 3d. lower, but meet more inquiry. Parcels to London are firm with a fair business.

No. 1 Nor. Man. . . (pcl. L'p'l) . . . by Oct. 15	36/7½	approx.	\$1.09½
No. 1 Nor. Man.	Oct.		1.09½
No. 1 Nor. Man.	Oct./Nov.		1.08½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Oct./Nov.		1.07½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	Oct./Nov.		1.06½
No. 1 Nor. Duluth	Sept./Oct.		1.08½
No. 2 Hd. Winter	New Orleans Ins. Afloat		1.07½
No. 1 Nor. Man. . . (pcl. Ldn.) . . . Oct./Nov.	37/3		1.11½
No. 1 Nor. Man.	Nov./Dec.		1.11½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Oct.		1.10½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Oct./Nov.		1.09½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Jan./Feb.		1.10½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	Oct./Nov.		1.08½
No. 2 Hd. Winter	Afloat		1.10½
No. 1 Durum	Oct.		1.01½

Indian wheat—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet.

Choice White Kurrachee	Aug./Sept.	7/10	approx. \$1.12 4-5
Choice White Kurrachee	Sept./Oct.	7/10	1.12 4-5

Red Kurrachee Exhausted.

Indian Parcels to London are quiet, unchanged.

Choice White Kurrachee	Oct./Nov.	40/-	1.20
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SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

Per 480 Australian terms, 14,000 qrs. South Australian/Victorian, per Iron vessel, Dec./Jan. shipments (all ports)	37/-	approx.	\$1.11
Per 500 Cali, terms, 23,000 qrs. Red Fife, "Huttonwood," Exp. 15 Oct., shipment	38/-		1.09½

SALES OF PARCELS

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.			
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Oct./Nov.	35/7½	approx. \$1.12½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Hard Winter	Chic. Ins. Afloat	35/9	1.07½

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	By Oct 15	36/9	approx. \$1.10½

FRIDAY, OCT. 1.			
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Oct.	35/6	approx. \$1.06½
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Oct./Nov.	35/4½	1.06½
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	37/-	1.11

SATURDAY, OCT. 2.			
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Oct./Nov.	35/6	approx. \$1.06½
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Oct./Nov.	35/1½	1.05½
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Dec./Jan.	36/10½	1.10½

MONDAY, OCT. 4.			
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor.	Shipping-shipped	36/9	approx. \$1.10½
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor.	Dec.	37/7½	1.12½
1,000 qrs. Hard Winter	Arrived	36/7½	1.09½

TUESDAY, OCT. 5.			
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Hard Winter	Arrived	35/9	approx. \$1.07½
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Oct./Nov.	35/7½	1.06½
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Oct./Nov.	35/4½	1.06½
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Just Shipped	37/6	1.12½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor.	Oct./Nov.	36/6	1.09½

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Liverpool Spot Cash

Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1909

WHEAT	per 100 lbs. per bush	Approx.
Australian	8/8	\$1.24 4-5
1 Hard Duluth	8/11	1.28 2-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/11½	1.29 1-5
3 Nor. Man.	8/11	1.28 2-5
1 Nor. Duluth	8/7	1.23 3-5
1 Nor. Chicago	8/4½	1.20 3-5
1 White Chili	8/-	1.15
Ch. White Karachi		
Cleaned Terms	7/10½	1.13 2-5
Red Karachi	7/9	1.11 3-5
1 Bombay	8/3	1.18 4-5
2 Hd. W't'r new Chic.	7/9½	1.12 1-5
2 Red Winter old	8/3	1.18 4-5
2 Red Winter, new	7/9	1.11 3-5
Rosario	8/4½	1.20 3-5
Barusso	8/2	1.15 3-5
Russian	8/-	1.15
Russian fine new Azima	8/5½	1.21 4-5
Danubian	8/1½	1.17

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Market Letter

By Thompson, Sons & Company,
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg,

OCT. 19.

Three is little or nothing that is new regarding the prospect of the crops in those countries which are hastening on towards their harvest time. In Australia the prospect continues of a very favorable nature, and that country is likely to harvest the largest crop in her history, if all goes well till the harvest time in December and January. But between now and harvest is a critical time for the Australian wheat crop. The recent

news from the Argentine crop is of a more confident tone than any sent out previously. It is stated that the acreage under crop compares not unfavorably with last year's acreage, instead of showing a large reduction as previously stated. Rain, which was so badly needed, has been fairly general and has caused prospects to improve. There has been a good deal of apprehension about damage by locusts, but nothing confirmatory of actual serious damage has come to hand. It was just about this date last year that frost began to do considerable damage to the Argentine crop, and there was a good deal of unfavorable weather all through the blooming and maturing season. There will not likely be a repetition of that this season, as the weather so far has been entirely different from that of last year. There is, however, an uncertainty about the outcome of the Argentine crop which is preventing forward selling on a liberal scale. The prospects for the next Indian crop are considered to be excellent, the weather in that country having been very favorable for agriculture for some months past. The situation in Europe, however, is such, that a steady demand on a large scale for foreign wheat will have to be provided for, during the full period of the current crop year. Some of the importing countries have large harvests this year, and some of them are decidedly short, and weather during the harvest months, especially in the United Kingdom and Germany and also the north if France, has been so wet and unfavorable, that the work of harvest has been a long time in hand, and a great deal of excellent grain has been so badly damaged as to

be unfit for the miller. The potato crop in Great Britain and Germany is also unsatisfactory this year, which tends to a larger demand for breadstuffs. The new winter wheat crop in the United States is getting a fairly favorable start this year. In some districts there had not been sufficient rains to promote growth, but more rains have fallen in the past week and generally the present outlook is much ahead of last year at this time, and the indications are that a fair increase will be made in the acreage under wheat. It is established, that barring serious accidents to the southern crops yet to be harvested, the world's wheat yield for the crop season 1909-10 will be probably 200,000,000 bushels larger than that of 1908-9, but even then it will not come up to the record world's crop of 1906-7, subsequent to which all visible and invisible reserve stocks of wheat and flour have been practically obliterated, and that must have been because of the large increase in the world's consumption of wheat for human food, because the high prices prevailing the last two years have put it out of the question for animal food except on an infinitesimal scale. We believe the consumption of wheat is still increasing, and although the high prices of last winter and summer being somewhat unfamiliar, may have temporarily checked consumption, and especially waste, people have now grown accustomed to these prices, and the price of all commodities and the earning power of people having risen to a higher level generally, we do not think increase in price will lessen consumption in any material degree. Therefore, we consider that while present conditions of movement do not justify higher current prices, but logically tend to easiness, yet later on when the free movement of the season's crop is over, prices will naturally and reasonably revert to a higher level, and remain more or less so until production is so enlarged that reserve stocks visible and invisible become so increased that the seller must seek the buyer all the time, with the natural consequence of lower prices.

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J. K. McLennan not connected with MacLennan Bros.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that our firm has been receiving credit for certain letters criticising the Grain Growers' Grain Company, written by J. K. McLennan. These letters have recently appeared in several of the newspapers and magazines and the similarity of the names is no doubt responsible for, and has inspired such an impression. We do not wish to participate in, nor have accrue to us any of the notoriety properly due to another, nor have we any desire whatsoever to blink the wick supplying the limelight in which Mr. J. K. McLennan has dazzled for many years. In the first place, modesty forbids that we should accept compliments intended for others, and in the second place, our views on subjects ranging from Temperance to the Grain Question are so widely divergent that in justice to Mr. J. K. McLennan, we feel constrained to disillusionize the public.

Let it be plainly understood, therefore, that J. K. McLennan never was, is not now, and never will be in any way connected with the firm of MacLennan Bros., and our firm has no quarrel with the producers or their representatives, the Grain Growers' Grain Company. With exception perhaps of the Elevator Interests, no Dealers in the Trade have more fully realized the influence of this Company than ourselves, but we recognize the popularity and superiority of their policy and are prepared to accept the inevitable result.

This Company has incurred the wrath and displeasure of many Interests in the Grain Trade on account of their triumph over, and escape from certain restrictions in the Commission Rule of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The restrictions referred to have kept the hands of other Commission Dealers tied and prevented them from employing methods for their protection.

Now the amusing result is that, instead of protesting against, and freeing themselves from bondage, these Commission Dealers and others concerned are now consoling themselves in vehement criticism against the G.G.G. Co. who were clever enough to slip the fetters, and develop a business enterprise which now practi-

cally handles about 25% of the grain shipments of Western Canada.

MACLENNAN BROS.

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The Week's Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of wheat inspected during the week Oct. 6 to 12:

Spring Wheat			
GRADE	1909	1908	
1 Hard	21	2	
1 Northern	1697	708	
2 Northern	1557	910	
3 Northern	434	491	
No. 4	92	164	
No. 5	22	74	
No. 6	4	39	
No Grade	3	55	
Rejected	100	75	
Rejected 1	103	95	
Rejected 2	59	82	
Feed	—	26	
Feed 2	—	—	
Total	4092	2721	

Winter Wheat			
1 Alberta Red	3		
2 Alberta Red	15		
3 Alberta Red	27		
4 Red Winter	6		
5 Red Winter	5		
Rejected	7		
Rejected 1	12		
Rejected 2	1		
Total	76		

Oats			
No. 1 C.W.	27		
No. 2 C.W.	292		
No. 3	103		
Rejected	17		
1 Feed	10		
Ex. 1 Feed	8		
2 Feed	4		
Total	481		

Barley			
No. 3 Ex.	3		
No. 3	88		
No. 4	49		
Rejected	17		
Total	157		

Flax			
No. 1 N.W. Man.	207		
1 Man.	5		
Rejected	—		
Total	212		

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Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

The following was the visible wheat supply of Canada last week, showing places of storage.

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Ft. William	4,545,275	936,698	285,823
Port Arthur	2,897,159	347,608	348,142
Depot H'b'r	—	44,900	—
Meaford	105,226	—	—
Mid. Tiffin	712,994	85,000	4,100
Owen Sound	38,000	34,000	11,000
Goderich	242,551	209,748	—
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	143,079	89,915	7,875
Pt. Colborne	222,000	—	—
Kingston	168,000	40,000	10,000
Montreal	1,275,570	242,043	33,567
Quebec	250	79,875	400

Total Visible	10,350,104	2,106,787	700,889
Last week	7,981,834	1,579,010	660,152
Last year	5,153,160	1,170,990	565,246

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World's Visible

	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK	LAST YEAR
Wheat	25,070,000	22,512,000	37,592,000
Corn	3,492,000	2,915,000	2,046,000
Oats	13,380,000	13,310,000	8,517,000

European Visible

European visible supply this week 77,140,000 bushels, against 71,726,000 bushels; increase 5,414,000 bushels. Last year there was an increase of 1,700,000 bushels, when total amounted to 69,700,000 bushels.

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World's Wheat Shipments

Total wheat shipments were 15,104,000 bushels, against 14,160,000 bushels last week and 11,712,000 bushels last year. Comparisons by countries are as follows:

	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK	LAST YEAR
America	5,080,000	4,216,000	4,952,000
Russia	6,712,000	7,792,000	2,784,000
Danube	2,320,000	1,520,000	1,496,000
India	256,000	—	—
Argentina	344,000	72,000	1,656,000
Australia	224,000	384,000	74,800

ON PASSAGE

Wheat	31,224,000	29,624,000	34,176,000
Corn	12,659,000	12,569,000	12,472,000
Wheat increased 1,600,000; corn increased 90,000.			

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Primary Receipts

	This week	Last week
Wheat—Receipts	2,479,000	1,351,000
Shipments	1,188,000	546,000
Corn—Receipts	352,000	381,000
Shipments	330,000	178,000
Total clearances of wheat and flour, 153,000.		

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Russian Surplus

The minister of agriculture of Russia has issued provisional estimates of crops of Russia covering 60 governments, which is given below as follows, with last year's comparison:

Wheat	560,000,000	420,000,000
Rye	808,000,000	704,000,000
Oats	1,806,000,000	853,000,000

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Flour

The following are mill prices:		
OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS Co.—		
Royal Household	Per bag	\$3.05
Mount Royal		2.90
Glenora Patents		2.75
Manitoba Strong Bakers		2.45

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING Co.—		
Five Roses		\$3.05
Lakewood		2.90
Harvest Queen		2.70
Medora		2.20
XXXX		1.70

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS Co.—		
Purity		\$3.05
Medallion		2.90
Three Stars		2.75
Battle Patent		2.70
Maitland Bakers		2.30
Huron		2.15
XXXX		1.60

HUDSON'S BAY Co.—		
Hungarian Patent		\$3.05
Strathcona		2.85
Leader		2.70

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Rolled Oats

Per 80 lbs.	
In 80-lb. sacks	\$2.15
In 40-lb. sacks	2.20
In 20-lb. sacks	2.25
In 8-lb. sacks	2.65

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Feed

The following prices on mill feed are net, per ton:	
Bran	\$18.00
Shorts	19.00
CHOPPED FEEDS	
Barley, per ton in sacks	\$25.00
Oats	28.00
Barley and Oats	26.00

Potatoes

The potato market still remains at from 25c. to 30c., and there is a good supply.

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Hay

No change has been announced in hay prices, which are as follows:
Native hay, fresh baled\$5-\$9
Timothy\$9-\$12

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Stockyard Receipts

The following gives the number of cattle, sheep and hogs received at the C.P.R. stockyards during the week ending Oct. 15, and their disposition:

	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
From C.P.R. points	7,724	1,160	288
From C.N.R. points	1,224	436	138
Totals	8,948	1,596	426
Exporters east from last week			978
Exporters east from this week			2,391
Butchers east from last week			64
Butchers east from this week			1,432
Exporters held over			1,521
Feeders east from this week			770
Butchers east held over			119
Consumed locally			2,715
Total			8,948

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Cattle Prices Firm

By Bater & McLean, Stockyards, Winnipeg, Oct. 19.

The ruling prices are:

Choice export steers	\$4-\$4.25
Good export steers	\$3.75-\$4
Butcher steers	\$3.50-\$3.75
Butcher cows	\$2.75-\$3.50
Feeder steers	\$3.50
Good to choice bulls	\$3.00-\$3.50
Choice calves	\$4.00
Medium calves	\$3.50-\$3.75

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Hogs Dropping

The receipts of hogs have been heavier than last week, and the market has been unchanged. Prices are:

Choice hogs	\$7.50-\$7.75
Rough sows	\$6.00-\$6.25
Stags	\$4.00-\$4.25

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Sheep are Lower

The following prices are being paid:

Choice lambs	\$6.00-\$6.50
Local sheep	\$5.00
Ontario sheep	\$5.50

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Hides, Tallow and Wool

By McMillan Fur and Wool Co.

	No. 1	No. 2
Green salted hides, unbranded	12c.	11c.
Green salted hides, branded	10½c.	flat
Green salted hides, bulls	10c.	flat
Green veal calf, 8-15 lbs	15c.	13½c.
Green kip, 15-25 lbs.	13c.	12c.
Green deacons	85c.	
Green slunks	30c.	
Dry flint butcher hides	17c.	flat
Dry rough and fallen hides	12c.	
Tallow	5½c.	4½c.
Seneca Root	38c.	39c.
Wool	8c.	10½c.

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Butter and Eggs

The following prices are being paid in Winnipeg for butter and eggs delivered:
Choice dairy butter27c.
Choice creamery butter30c.-32c.
New laid eggs (ten days or under)35c.
Cooking eggs (candled)27c.

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Poultry

At the abattoirs the following are the ruling prices for poultry, delivered:
Spring chickens12c.
Good fowls10c.
Turkey13c.-14c.
Geese10c.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM OCTOBER 13—19, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												BARLEY				CASH OATS			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	3	4	Rej.	Feed	2 cw. 3 cw.	1 Fd.	2 Fd.
13	98½	96½	95½	91½	83	...	...	95½	94	94	91½	...	...	46½	44	...	...	35	33½	...
14	99½	97½	95½	92	83½	...	...	96½	95	95	92½	...	...	47	44½	...	...	34½	33	...
15	99½	97½	95½	92	83½	...	...	96½	94½	94½	92½	...	...	47	44½	...	...	34½	33½	...
16	98½	96½	94½	91½	83½	...	...	95½	94½	94½	92½	...	...	46½	44½	...	...	34½	33½	...
18	97½	95½	93½	90½	82½	...	...	94½	93	93	91	...	...	46½	44½	...	...	34½	33½	...
19	96½	95	93	89½	81½	...	...	93½	92	92	90	...	...	46½	44½	...	...	33½	32½	...

Mr. Grain Grower

Are you interested in the future development and well-being of Western Canada?

If so, drop a card with your name and address to

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Drawer 735,
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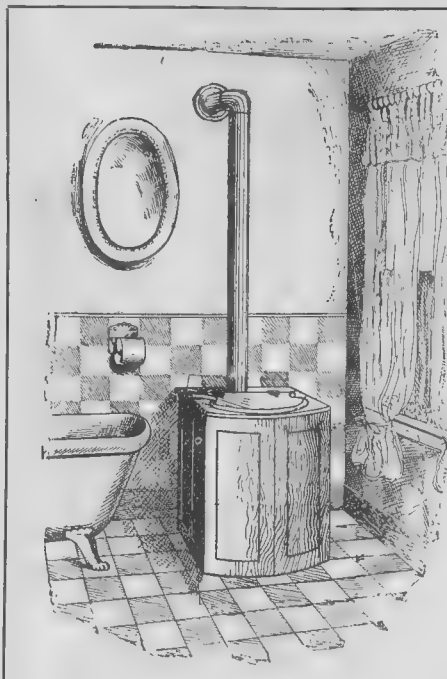
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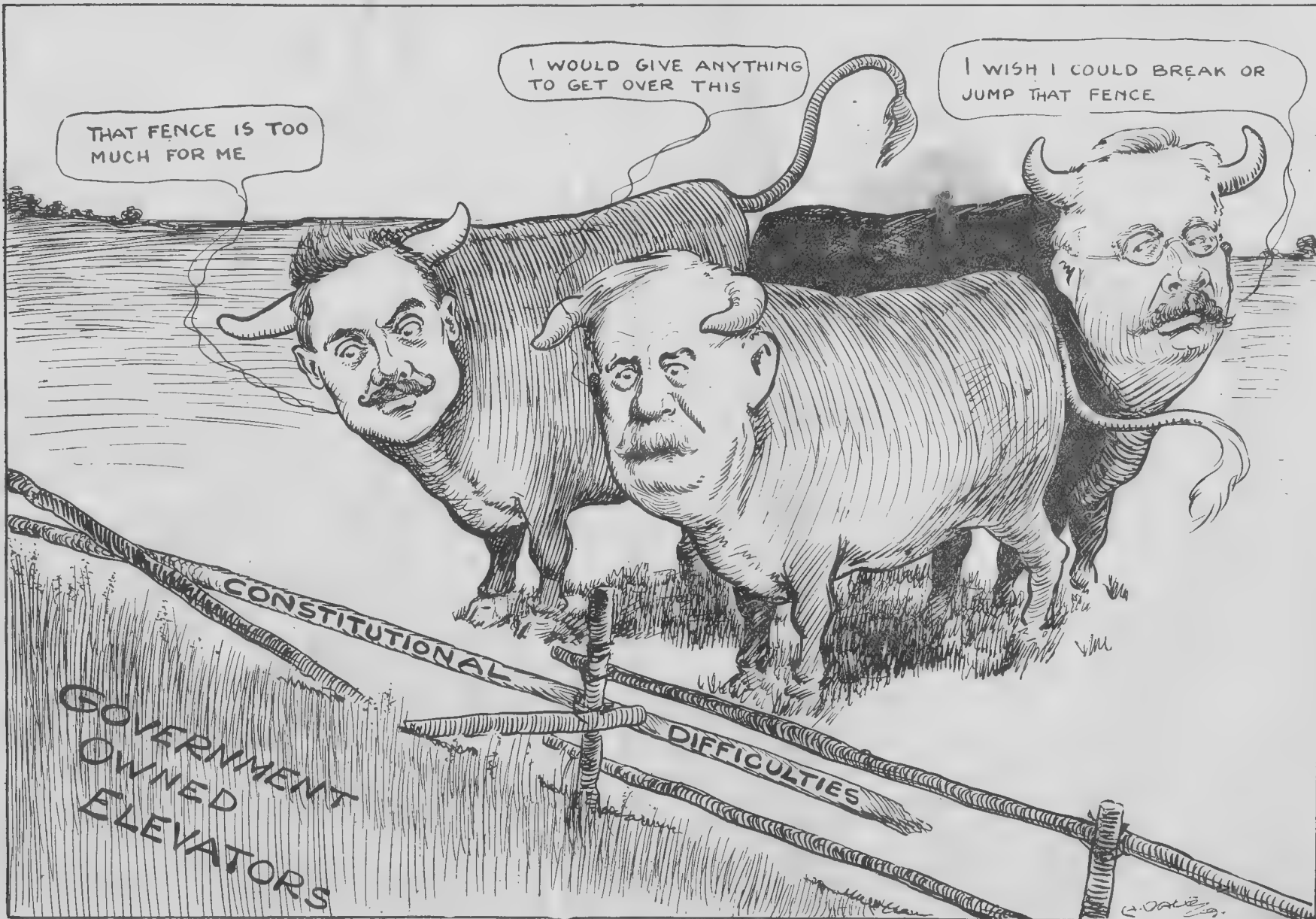
WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS
MacMILLAN & VOLLANS
Stock Brokers Grain Exchange Bldg. WINNIPEG, MAN. Financial Agents

Are You

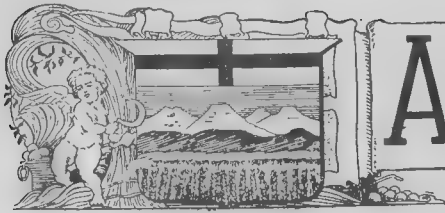
On Time?

Can you depend on your watch or clock? If not bring it to

D. Landow Watchmaker and Jeweler
Who is located next door to Seller & Thompson's Butcher Shop. He will repair your watch or clock and guarantee the work. **Strassburg, Sask.**



All They Need Is a Scare



ALBERTA SECTION

EDWARD J. FREAM, Editor

UNIONS ENDORSE HOLDING

A meeting of the Edmonton Local No. 20 of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in Edmonton, Oct. 2, when the following resolution was passed:

That a committee of three be appointed to work in conjunction with a similar committee of the Strathcona Local Union to arrange for a seed fair to be held in Edmonton this fall, and that the following constitute this committee:—G. H. Grierson, W. A. Wilson and F. C. Clare.

The meeting then formed into a joint meeting in conjunction with the neighboring local unions to consider the question of marketing the present crop. Amongst the members of the visiting locals present were Mr. Rice Sheppard, vice-president of the society; D. W. Warner, and others; and J. H. Thamer, of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Calgary.

The following resolutions were passed:

Be it resolved that at this joint meeting of Edmonton, Strathcona and Clover Bar local unions of the United Farmers of Alberta we recommend every farmer (that is able) to hold his grain in his own hands, as much as possible, and if he cannot hold all, hold such portion as he can and if he feels compelled in any cause to let it pass from his hands to put it in store at the terminals, rather than sell at the present prices.

That, seeing a resolution favoring the farmers as far as possible holding their grain in storage or in their own granary has been passed by this joint meeting, we consider and recommend that as the Grain Growers' Grain Co., of Winnipeg, and Calgary, being a farmers' company, has in the past two years helped the farmers in this respect our farmers, as far as possible, should, when having to put their grain into storage, ship to this farmers' company.

That this meeting of local unions of the United Farmers of Alberta regrets that the grossly exaggerated reports of the present crop (as usual) have had the effect of lowering the prices of same, whereas, as far as we can ascertain, the crops in this district are below the average and therefore warrants much higher prices.

FRANCIS C. CLARE,
Sec., Edmonton Local Union.

GREAT BEND UNION NO. 84

Circular No. 8 was the topic of discussion at the last regular meeting of Great Bend Union, and it was decided by the members that they were not in favor of allowing bulls of any description to run at large. That Local Improvement districts should have power to borrow money at 3 per cent. and that the present system of L.I.D. is satisfactory.

DEMAND AN ANSWER

At the last regular meeting of Conjuring Creek union a resolution was unanimously adopted calling on the officers of the Central Association to see if the Government intend to build a pork packing plant or not, as it was thought that there was urgent need of a definite answer.

LOSS BY PRAIRIE FIRES

Among others, H. C. Graham, Lea Park Alta., lost his hay by prairie fires recently and feed is scarce throughout the district. Consequently he is taking his herd to Regina. He intended fitting a number of them for a circuit of the large fairs in 1910 as they were fine quality. One of his breeding, Belvedere Lily, 9th, shown by George Kinnon Cottonwood, won first at Regina Fat Stock Show in March of this year. Mr. Graham is selling her two full sisters, her full brother, her sire, dam and a number of others closely related. Sailor Bruce II, 48540, who heads the herd, is from the Mayflower III., that was grand champion at Winnipeg and Toronto in 1905. His grand sire, Royal Sailor Imp, was a sire of prize winners on both sides of the line. Sailor Bruce is a typical show bull,

winning second prize in Toronto as a calf, and standing first whenever shown since. He and all the herd are thoroughly acclimated, having never been stabled since the spring of 1908.

DRY FARMING CONGRESS

Geo. Harcourt, deputy ministers of agriculture, is vice-president and corresponding secretary for Alberta, for the Dry Farming Congress, which is to be held at Billings, Montana, on October 26, 27 and 28. As such he has been interesting as many as possible in the congress because of its educational value and the discussion which will be held there on methods of scientific soil culture suitable for districts in which the rain fall is somewhat light.

The Lethbridge board of trade has arranged a special pullman car to run between Lethbridge and Billings and to be used by the delegates during their stay at the congress. The entire responsibility of the sleeper is assumed by the Lethbridge board of trade and anyone desirous of taking advantage of it may do so by corresponding with the secretary. A special fare of \$17.55 return from Lethbridge has been arranged and it is expected that the C.P.R. will give reduced rates from any point in the province to Lethbridge. The departure of the special train from Lethbridge will be made at 9.30 on the morning of October 25th, so as to arrive at Billings in time for the evening session on the following day.

Exhibits from Alberta

In connection with the congress there is to be an exposition of Dry Farming products. Last year samples of Alberta grain were taken to the congress at Cheyenne, Wyoming, by W. H. Fairfield, of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. These samples were judged worthy of a premier place and if he had had a larger sample he would have been given the sweepstakes. For the exposition at Billings, Thos. Wolford, of Cardston, has been appointed by the officers of the congress as special exposition commissioner for Alberta and has obtained an exhibit for points south of Calgary. The board of trade of Macleod, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Cardston have consented to send exhibits and it is expected that other towns will do likewise, as well as private individuals. The entire space at the end of the hall has been reserved for Alberta's exhibit. From information secured from the secretary of the congress, it is expected that the freight on exhibits will be refunded, and in case that this is not done the department has agreed to bear the expense of the freight. No exhibit, however, is being made by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Harcourt will deliver an address on dry farming methods in Alberta and is down on the programme for an illustrated address on the resources of the province. To this end a stereoptic machine and an assistant has been placed at his disposal and the free use of a theatre. Mr. Harcourt has fifty slides with which he will endeavor to cover every phase of development in the province. As there will be from 2,000 to 3,000 delegates at the conference, an excellent opportunity will be given to interest farmers across the line in the agricultural possibilities of Alberta. This will be done from a standpoint other than that of dry farming in the province.

Among those from Alberta who will attend the congress are George Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture; D. W. Warner, of Clover Bar, who has always been a student of soil culture; Thomas Wolford, who will be in charge of the exhibits; W. H. Fairfield, of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, and T. B. R. Henderson, chief weed inspector. It is expected that a considerable number will go from the Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Macleod districts.

VANCOUVER TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Various details in connection with the starting of work on the proposed million bushel elevators on a portion of the Heaps mill site in the east end of Vancouver were advanced lately by J. W. Davidson, of Calgary, a shareholder of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., and president of the Crown Lumber Co., which owns several lumber yards in Alberta.

The proposition is that the elevator company plans to erect four elevators at Vancouver, the programme extending over several years. Each of these elevators will have a capacity of one million bushels and they will be built on the unit system, each unit with a capacity of 250,000 bushels.

This company is now building at Calgary the Globe terminal elevator with a capacity of one million, one quarter of which storage will be ready for this year's crop.

If this report is true, and it has been public long enough to meet denial if it were not true, then it means that the chances of Government-owned, or even railway-owned, terminal elevators at Vancouver were very slim, and it is going to be up to us to do something at a very early date. We do not want to run any chances of trouble at Vancouver, such as the provinces of the east are having at Port Arthur.

CENTRAL STOCK GROWERS MEET

The Central Alberta Stockgrowers' Association met in convention at Lacombe on Oct. 18. The meeting took place in Mobley's hall at 8.30 p.m., Mr. P. Carlson, president, in the chair. Among those present were W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., W. R. Stevens, live stock commissioner, and Messrs. J. Walters, Tees, F. Whiteside, Red Willow; C. Barnett, C. M. Simpson, R. Daniels, Iowa; J. Wight, Stettler; R. Johnston, R. McLean, Col. Gregory, Doc. Nyblett, Lacombe; Wilbur Smith, Red Deer; J. Bowers, Red Deer; H. Thornton Bolt, T. Usher, secretary, and others.

The first discussion arose upon a resolution adopted at a regular meeting on July last, praying that where the government was petitioned to form a herd and pound district, only those should be allowed to vote who had obtained their patents.

Puffer's Opinion

Mr. Puffer said the question was a very old one, although he had not heard of any united movement regarding it for the last three or four years. New arrivals were perhaps inclined to view the idea favorably especially when they found that their patches of grain needed protecting. But when they themselves became possessed of a few head of cattle and wished to graze them they were not so enthusiastic. Fencing material was plentiful and cheap, and to his mind it would be detrimental to the land if these districts were constructed. The land would lose much of its nourishment and consequently fertility by doing so. The question was discussed somewhat off-handedly in committee during the last session and the impression he got was that the genuine settlers did not favor the proposition.

The question of branding was next taken up and Mr. Whiteside said this was a serious question and one of great importance to them as growers of stock. They required competent persons as brand readers and he suggested that the farmers' association at Red Deer be asked to co-operate with them, so that only qualified persons be appointed. He suggested that Wilbur Smith be deputed to advise Mr. Mitchener on the appointment of a satisfactory inspector there. Mr. Smith enquired the remuneration given to persons engaged in brand reading, and Mr. Stevens referred him to the branding ordinance, where all particulars could be found.

The Bull Pest

Bulls running at large and the consequences of scrub bulls gaining access to good grade and pure bred herds more particularly dairy herds was the next

discussion. Mr. E. Barnett was very pronounced in his views on the subject, and in his opinion the only remedy was the indiscriminate use of the knife on all scrub bulls. Indeed if even a dozen pedigreed bulls were to be emasculated it would be cheaper to pay damages for them than to suffer depreciation of stock by promiscuous breeding.

Mr. McLean agreed with the previous speaker. Col. Gregory protested vigorously against any such drastic legislation being advocated. To give every man the power to deal summarily with stray animals would prove disastrous. Personally he was not disposed to trust Mr. Barnett's judgment in discriminating between pure bred and scrub. The latter might be quite acceptable so far as beef breeds were concerned, but he would not care to risk a good grade Ayrshire. He had lived in the district for thirteen years, and though the C.P.R. land adjoined his place and hundreds of cattle grazed thereon, he had never suffered from stray bulls.

Mr. Stevens advocated moderation. Laws were difficult to make, but in framing them they should be careful not to make the cure worse than the disease. He moved that the executive committee be empowered to enquire into any grievance arising from bulls running at large, and report at the next meeting. Mr. Wilbur Smith seconded the motion.

Prairie Fire Protection

The president nominated a committee comprising Messrs. Walters, Smith, Whitesides, Gregory and Puffer to draw up a resolution asking the provincial government to take active measures for the protection of the country southeast of Stettler, which has lately been devastated by prairie fires, owing to lack of fire guards.

The following resolution was put to the meeting and carried: "Whereas the loss from prairie fire in the district southeast of Stettler has been extreme this season, human lives, as well as settlers' homes and personal property, together with the range and winter feed for stock being entirely lost, and whereas there is for hundreds of miles no fireguard, stockmen and settlers being entirely at the mercy of the flames when once started, therefore, the C.A.S.A. at their regular meeting in Lacombe, October 8th, 1909, do respectfully urge upon the provincial government the importance of suitable fire breaks being provided in that district."

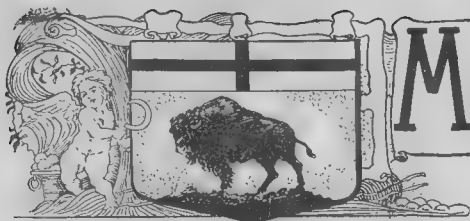
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

Several enquiries have reached me lately from different local unions of the U.F.A. asking for my opinion of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. as a commercial enterprise. One letter in particular probably needs some comment. This stated that a prominent business man of the locality had made the statement that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was a fake, and that it had never paid any dividend to its shareholders. Or, to put it briefly, that this company was making false statements as to its business standing and ability. I was asked for my opinion of the company and replied that I considered it thoroughly safe and reliable, and that if I had grain to ship would feel quite safe in entrusting my business in their hands for settlement. I now make this statement publicly so that all members of the U.F.A. may know that I am not one of those who consider the Grain Growers' Grain Co. as a fraud. It is, in my opinion, a thoroughly safe commission firm, and will give its patrons every attention.

It seems to me that there is a movement on foot to down the company, headed by whom I would not care to say, but the opponents of the Company are certainly not helping themselves by using such underhanded methods as those outlined above. Let them come out in the open and make their attacks, and we will respect them and listen to their arguments, but when they are afraid to do this, but prefer to beat about the bush, then we are led to draw our own conclusions.

I am not going to enter into any arguments or be drawn into any debates on the question of commission or no commission, but am simply making the statement that I consider the Grain Growers' Grain Co. a thoroughly reliable commission firm, so that as far as my small word goes, the members of the U.F.A. may be able to judge the nature and cause of any underhanded remarks which may be made to them.

E. J. FREAM.



MANITOBA SECTION

PLUMAS G.G.A.

The Plumas branch of the M.G.G.A. met on Oct. 2. Tom Lang was substitute president at this meeting. The principal object of this meeting was to get the members enthused to ship their grain to the G.G.G. Co. A large majority were in favor of doing so. Another interesting subject brought before the meeting was to take steps to have the railroad company, if possible, to put in a scale at the stock yards, for the farmers to weigh their stock and grain, as this is a great loss and inconvenience to the farmers in this vicinity in not having one. It is considered the duty of the railroad to put in a scale. The railroad companies in the States are compelled to put in a scale wherever there is a stock yard. The only scale we have in Plumas is the elevator scale. It was moved that we write THE GUIDE for information in regard to what steps we should take to secure same, or if it is out of the question altogether.

BALMORAL BRANCH

The Balmoral branch of the M.G.G.A. held a very successful meeting on Friday, evening, Oct. 15. About fifty farmers were present. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central Association, gave a review of the work of the association and explained the present standing of the farmers' movement throughout the west. Many questions as to the working out of the Grain Act and methods of marketing and shipping grains were asked and replied to. The next meeting will be held Oct. 30.

SWAMP LANDS TRANSFERRED

The Canadian Gazette contains notice of the transfer of 104,951 acres of swamp lands from federal control to the province of Manitoba. These lands, which are in various parts of the province, have recently been selected for transfer to the province by Messrs. Julien and Ducker, commissioners appointed for the purpose.

A POLO PONY RANCH

Sixty-five polo ponies were brought into Winnipeg on Oct. 9 by J. B. Harthill from his ranch, twenty-eight miles from Estevan. These ponies were all well trained and were shipped to New York City, where they will be sold by auction by Titchnor & Grand at Madison Square Gardens. Three cars were used for the transportation of the ponies and five punchers were in charge. All these boys, as well as Mr. Harthill, have their own ponies with them, without which they are unwilling to travel. The boys have also in the car a mountain lion, which is the pet of Mr. Harthill; also a large tame bear.

The big ranch at Estevan on which the ponies are raised is the property of Harry Payne Whitney, and E. R. Thomas, well known financial and business men of New York. Mr. Thomas was on the ranch in July of this year and made a careful inspection of the property.

Famous Cowboy

Mr. Harthill is himself a famous polo rider, a professional, and is one of the best known cow punchers in the world. He travelled for years with Buffalo Bill and later with the 101 Ranch Wild West show. For the last five years he has won the championship at Butte and San Antonio, Texas, as the best roper and cow puncher of the west. At San Antonio he won a silver mounted saddle, with all the equipment, valued at \$500. At Butte he was presented with a very valuable diamond ring, which he wears.

During last July and August he guided the 107th United States infantry, and the 15th Coast Artillery corps, Lieutenant A. L. Rhoades in command, in pursuit of Crazy Snake and his son, who had created a great disturbance in Mowbridge, South Dakota. The force got the men, both of whom were killed.

For a number of years Mr. Harthill was engaged in driving the overland stage from Laredo to Eagle Pass, a distance of 625 miles. He tells most interesting stories of this period in his career, the stage having been held up on many occasions by Indians and outlaws.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The commissioners appointed by the Manitoba government to secure information towards the introduction of a Workmen's Compensation Act, met on Wednesday night in Winnipeg and took some evidence. It was pointed out by one of the witnesses that as the legislature was composed largely of farmers the investigation would have to be exhaustive. Ten days have been given by the commission for the friends and opponents of the bill to present their facts.

The commission is composed of Judge Locke, of Morden, chairman; T. R. Deacon, of the Manitoba Iron Works; and A. W. Puttee, editor of The Voice.

DEVASTATED BY FIRE

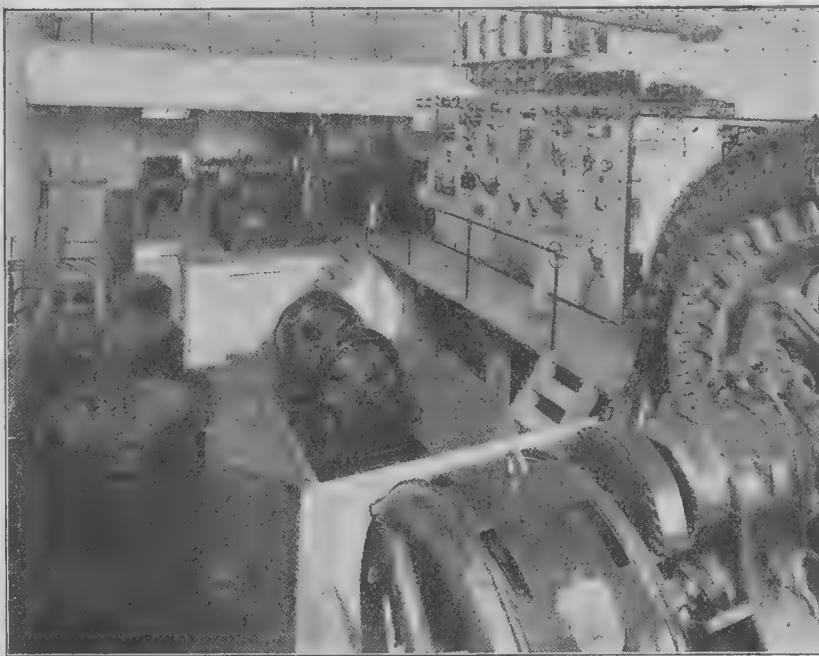
R. B. Graham, of the attorney-general's department, reported that prairie and bush fires were still raging in the district around Dog Lake last week, and that about 34 townships east of Dog Lake, 30 miles south and north, had been practically

within three days. The Highland regiment will be garbed in the Cameron tartan, and will have both a pipe and brass band, while the Grenadiers will have the usual scarlet uniform.

THE LOCAL OPTION CAMPAIGN

By W. W. BUCHANAN

The announcement that sixty municipalities covering about one-half the original area of the Province of Manitoba have filed petitions to bring on a local option vote, in December, indicates a deep and influential movement for social reform. It cannot be regarded as a local impulse or a moral spasm. It is the manifestation of a general and well matured determination on the part of the people to bring about better conditions than now obtain with regard to the distribution and consumption of intoxicating liquors. More than that; it is the expression of a broad principle that our laws ought to make it as easy as possible to do what is right, and as difficult as possible to do what is wrong. Whatever opinion a man may hold about the private use of alcoholic drinks, he must admit that it is dangerous to facilitate their use and sale by setting up bar-rooms in the name of liberty and law, to tempt and educate men to loaf and drink and to make them graduates in vice and crime. Drinkers and total abstainers recognize that the drinking place with its



The Power Plant of Western Canada Flour Mills, St. Boniface

devastated. The chief damage was done to the timber, though it was also reported that many of the Galician settlers had their winter supplies of hay destroyed.

VAST PRAIRIE FIRES

Swamp and bush fires are still raging in Cold Spring district, and thousands of acres of hay land have been swept and hundreds of tons of hay lost. The chief losses of hay are around Dog Lake. The worst of the fire is raging east of the railroad grade, and the north and south extremes are about eighty miles apart. This is the worst fire ever experienced. Not only is the grass and wood being burnt, but also the soil.

NEW REGIMENTS

It was announced from official headquarters last week that the gazettes for the 79th Highlanders and the 100th Grenadiers, the two new regiments in process of organization in Winnipeg, were expected to arrive at an early date. The regiments are almost completely organized, the uniforms almost completed, and Major W. G. Bell, of the Highlanders, stated Wednesday that if it were necessary and orders were received, the latter regiment could turn out in full force

possible, and it was the boast of the liquor people that they would carry the war into Africa, but the electors, who had experience with the measure, stood by it, and the liquor campaign was a pitiful failure. Only one single municipality was won out of ten contests, and that was a very doubtful victory. It was in Kildonan, adjacent to Winnipeg, with a number of suburban subdivisions, where lots were held by city speculators. The farmers of Kildonan voted overwhelmingly to retain veto, but the non-resident electors from Winnipeg were imported and outvoted the residents. In a purely local concern of this kind, non-residents should not be permitted to vote at all. This year the liquor party has evidently abandoned all hope of repeal, for out of thirty-four municipalities now under veto, where repeal might be tried, in only three has a vote been brought on.

This does not mean that the liquor party has left the field, for the strongest kind of opposition is offered to the submission of the question to a vote of the people.

Every possible quibble and bluff is put up by the legal representatives of the trade to induce councillors to decline the petition and refuse the vote.

Direct Legislation

The local option law is the only one on our statute books in Manitoba, which may be properly classified as "direct legislation." It contains both the "Initiative" and the "Referendum." Twenty-five per cent. of the resident electors may invite the by-law by petitioning the municipal council and that petition is a mandate to the council to refer the by-law to popular vote. The privileged classes may be expected to place every obstacle in the way of democratic progress, for once the people get a fair chance at special privileges they will rapidly disappear.

In their battle for the veto under local option, the temperance people are therefore working out the problem of direct legislation, and all believers in constructive democracy will take a keen interest in the developments. Twenty-five per cent. of the electors on a petition to take the initiative is an unreasonable burden to put upon reformers, and if they are to be balked by technical objections after they have performed the task, it will greatly weaken faith in the principle of direct legislation. In most countries which are experimenting with direct legislation, ten per cent. is the maximum of signatures required, and in some cases only four per cent. is asked for. The initiative ought not to be hampered with complex processes or unreasonable demands, and so long as it is shown that a fair per cent. in good faith desire the vote, it should be taken.

Where Voting Occurs

The following are the municipalities in which petitions have been filed: Assiniboia, Arthur, Birtle (rural), Blanchard, Boissevain, Brenda, Carman, Cypress North, Cypress South, Daly, Dauphin town, Dauphin (rural), Deloraine, Ellice, Elkhorn, Gilbert Plains Village, Gilbert Plains (rural), Gladstone, Grandview Village, Grandview (rural), Hamiota town, Killarney, Kenora, Keewatin, Langford, Louise, Manitou, Melita, Minitonas, Morton, Mossy River, Napinka, Norfolk South, Oak Lake, Oakland, Ochre River, Pembina, Portage la Prairie (rural), Rapid City, Rockwood, Roland, Roblin, Saskatchewan, Selkirk, Shellmouth, Sifton Springfield, Shoal Lake (town), Shoal Lake (rural), Strathclair, St. Andrews, Strathcona, Stonewall, Thompson, Turtle Mountain, Victoria, Virden, Wallace, Westbourne, Whitemouth.

At all points in our west this season where there is a farmers' elevator or live G. G. Association street prices for wheat are as high as track prices. Birtle Association should make itself heard.

C. Crossman came up Saturday night from attending a Grain Growers' session at Shoal Lake and reports a good live association there which is doing excellent work in getting better prices for what its members have to dispose of and lower figures for many articles they buy.—Birtle Eyewitness.

The United Kingdom railway season tickets last year cost £4,518,000.

The total amount of authorized railway capital last year in the United Kingdom was £1,398,000,000.

FARMERS' ATTITUDE TO COMMISSION RULE

Continued from page 7

Q. Can you say from your knowledge of the grain trade, and viewing it from all its aspects, whether it is considered a fair charge?

A. I do not think a merchant could do it at a less rate unless he had an enormous volume of business.

His Lordship: Taking conditions as they are?

A. I have issued licenses to over 350 elevator operators, commission merchants and track buyers to handle a crop of 72,000,000 bushels of export crop, that is, the crop that will be inspected at Winnipeg, Duluth or West Superior, dividing 72,000,000 by 350 and you have a little over 200,000 per individual, and one cent per bushel would be a little over \$2,050 per dealer on an average, out of which he would have to defray his rent, taxes, stationery, telegrams and commissions, postage, and so forth. I don't think from my knowledge, any business is so badly cut-up today as the grain business.

Q. Can you give me relatively how many of these are elevator men and how many are track buyers?

A. I think there are 250 or over of individual warehouse and elevator operators.

The "Turn-About" Explained

The above clearly sets forth the importance attached by the Grain Exchange to the retention of the Commission Rule in 1907. In August of 1909 they suspended it, regarding it as unnecessary, if not a handicap to the trade. Something must have intervened in the meantime to have changed the minds of those men of business. The ordinary farmer is not liable to attribute their sudden conversion to any conscientious scruples or a change in their religious convictions, but rather to a change in the situation surrounding the marketing of grain, with which they had to deal, and will naturally attribute their change of attitude to the operation of his own organization and to the fact that the organized farmers have, in a measure, solved the problem of marketing their own grain without it passing through the hands of the Grain Combine, and that the leaders of the Grain Combine have come to the conclusion that they have to take drastic measures in order to prevent the farmers carrying out the market stage of crops production independently of the elevator interests.

A certain section of the press, for reasons best known to themselves, are endeavoring, by means of editorials and insertion of anonymous articles, to create in the public mind an impression that the Grain Growers' Association is anxious to restore the Commission Rule, and more especially those of them who are connected with the Grain Growers' Grain Company, even going so far as attributing dishonest motives to the leaders of the organization. We would like to disabuse their minds of this idea. The Grain Growers' Association now have the Commission Rule where they want it, and it is a matter of indifference to those farmers who are members of the Grain Growers Grain Co. whether the elevator interests, and the officers of that organization will restore it or not.

In respect to the Board of Directors of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, in the conduct of their business retaining the one cent per bushel commission for the handling of wheat, they had no other alternative as they only carry out the mandates of the shareholders of the company. The business of the organization is conducted on purely democratic principles. The shareholders elect the officers and expect those officers to carry out the instructions that they receive at the annual meeting or through a referendum.

The Shareholders' Mandate

We may say in passing that immediately on the Grain Exchange suspending the commission rule, permitting the grain business to be carried on as expressed by the ex-president of the Grain Exchange, on the "free-for-all" method, before deciding on what course to pursue, the directors caused a referendum to be submitted to the shareholders. About seventy-five per cent. of them replied, and ninety-eight per cent. of those were in favor of retaining the one cent commission on wheat. So that the officers of the

company have no alternative. True, it is, that there are some farmers who think the one cent per bushel commission is too much. It is also true that that class of men who are always looking to get something for nothing, have not all quit farming. Many of our farmers have not yet the proper conception of the object and aim of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The shareholders of the company do not regard it as an ordinary commission company, but rather in the light of being a medium whereby the monopoly that now obtains in placing the western grain on the consuming market would be destroyed, and a free and open export business conducted by the farmers themselves. In other words, the Grain Growers' Grain Company have been brought into being for the express purpose of enabling the farmers themselves disposing of their grain products without the intervention of an organization, which, on account of its monopolistic character, can depress prices when the farmers are marketing grain in large volumes, and raise the price to the consumer when they gain control of a large bulk of the wheat.

The Beneficial Results

The experience of the Grain Growers within the last two years makes it plain that most desirable situation can easily be accomplished by strengthening the farmers' organization. At the present moment the Grain Growers' Grain Company, by the assistance of the farmers who are holding their wheat and marketing it through their own agency is maintaining the price of wheat on the Winnipeg market, and those very men who are acting as the tools of the Grain Combine are reaping the benefit.

Just consider for a moment the influence on the trade if, say, 25,000 farmers would market two cars of wheat each co-operatively to their own agency. That at present would represent \$50,000,000; and no combination that Patten, Ogilvie and their associates could get together could control the grain trade under such conditions. It is only a question of the farmers' grain against their money and there is no doubt as to who will win out.

There is no apologist for the grain monopoly who will publicly state that the present conditions in Manitoba, when practically the same price is paid for street and track wheat, is brought about by any desire on the part of the grain dealers to do justice to the farming community. It is purely brought about through the operation of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and other commission houses and it only needs an extension of the influence of that organi-

zation to have the same benign influence on the exporting end of our business. Then the practice of selling our grain crop on the Liverpool market in June and July will be a thing of the past.

The unfortunate feature of the situation, to our mind, is that a section of the press who are dependent for their existence on the support of the grain producers, should lend themselves to an attempt to discredit the farmers' organization by publishing articles re-

flecting on the integrity of the officers of the organization, to which the writers thereof have not the courage to place their signatures. We are pleased to know that the most influential of our daily newspapers have refrained from that course. We would suggest to our readers to clip any articles seen in the papers that come into their homes, reflecting on the integrity and honesty of the leaders of the Farmers' Movement, and preserve them. They will make very interesting reading in the future.

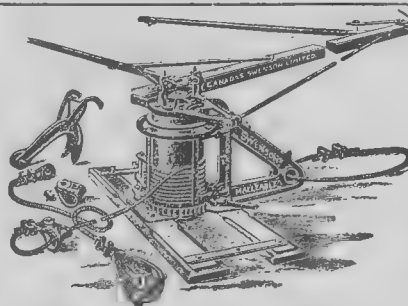
R. A. BONNAR

W. H. TRUEMAN

W. THORNBURN

Bonnar, Trueman & Thornburn

BARRISTERS, ETC.

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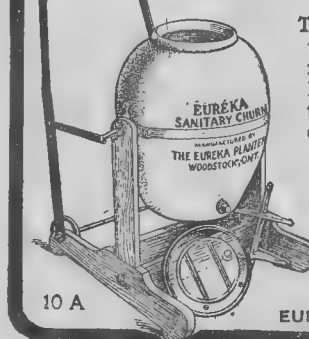
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The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved--while the barrel remain upright.

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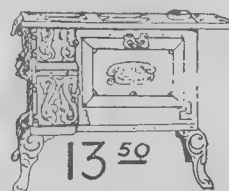
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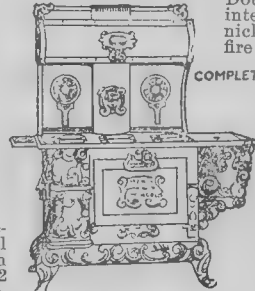
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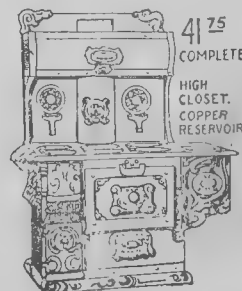
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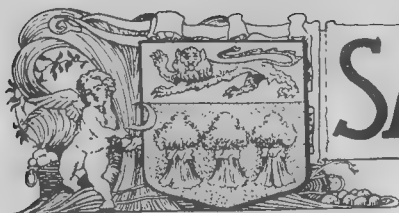
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THE WINGOLD STOVE CO. LIMITED, Winnipeg



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

F. W. GREEN, Editor

AT YELLOW GRASS

A meeting of the Grain Growers' Association was held in Rose's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 6, John Morrison in the chair. The speakers were, E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, and F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, secretary and organizer for the provincial association.

Mr. Partridge appeared for the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and entered very fully into its history and objects and future prospects. He showed the advantages offered by the company to the shareholders and farmers generally, urging all farmers to utilize its advantages. Mr. Partridge spoke eloquently and convincingly.

Mr. Green spoke of the importance and widespread influence of the association in this great country; how the farmers would get the legislation they wanted by being united. He dealt with the financial end of the organization. He advocated a system of life membership to give it permanency.

Mr. Ritchie, of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, was present in the interests of that paper.

John Morrison was appointed canvasser to carry out Mr. Green's financial idea, and to collect subscriptions for THE GUIDE.

WAUCHOPE MEETING

F. W. Green held a very good meeting at Wauchope on the 12th inst. Owing to the cold weather the meeting was not very large, but what it lacked in numbers was made up in enthusiasm, and eight life membership cards were made out at \$12 each.

At this point the farmers avail themselves of the loading platform and more wheat has been shipped by the farmers over the platform than by the elevators. It was not always thus, but farmers have learned that they can do better by shipping to the G.G.G. Co. than through the elevators.

The population of this province may be compared to a great big dog, the farmers are the body and the tail is the Elevator Combine, and other business combinations, which are wagging the dog at present. Soon we will be able to wag our caudal appendage; or shall we cut it off and be one of those aristocratic dogs one sees occasionally?

JOHN M. BERGSTROM,
Sec'y.

WEYBURN MEETING

Owing to the short notice and the exceedingly busy season, only a few farmers turned out to meet the Grain Growers' Association Auto Party on the evening of Oct. 6. There was some difficulty in the hall arrangement, and at the last moment the large rooms above the Herald were used. There were present: Messrs. F. W. Green, E. N. Hopkins, and E. A. Partridge. In the audience were several of the leading farmers of the Weyburn district. Mr. F. Sheppard, president of the Weyburn association, was the chairman. In a short address of welcome he explained the reason of so small an attendance.

Mr. Hopkins, the president of the Central Association, had just joined the auto party and was in no preparation for speaking. He, however, suggested a topic or two for discussion during the evening, and generally was a great help to the meeting.

F. W. Green, the Central Association secretary, spoke on lines that were of a very lively issue. He regretted that farmers who took time and care to prepare their land for seeding and growth should rush their product to the elevators without considering the price—farmers, he said, should take time to think. Mr. Green also spoke on the Life Membership Plan, which he felt positive would obtain in Saskatchewan, the present membership bearing him out in his confidence. He believed in organizing the smaller associations in every district.

E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, was the next speaker. He dwelt on the proud

place that the tiller of the soil holds in the world's work and commerce. He regretted that they had less social and educational privileges than many other classes. "Before we can have equal social and educational privileges," the speaker went on, "there is an economic problem to solve; it is—We must receive the full fruit of our labors. This being solved, the other problems will be solved." Farmers should be the price-namers of their own commodity. Mr. Partridge cited several ways and means whereby this state of affairs can exist. He was in strong favor of the Hudson's Bay route; this, he explained, would give the farmers the satisfaction of having the commodity distributed at a more central point.

Mr. Sheppard was appointed secretary for the life membership plan in the Weyburn district; several at once took out

Monday night, Oct. 11, were treated to very interesting addresses on topics of decidedly valuable information to grain growers given by Messrs. Hopkins and Partridge, who, along with J. G. Moffat, of Souris, are travelling the west on a lecture tour. Want of space forbids us giving a lengthy account of all said by the speakers on this occasion, and, even if we could, we doubt our ability to inspire the report with a quarter of the enthusiasm that these gentlemen instilled into their various descriptions. They are aiming to organize on a permanent and amply capitalized basis the Grain Growers' Association and Grain Co., that they may be able to successfully combat the numerous combines now shamefully imposing on the farmer. They want to enlist the sympathy, assistance and confidence of every grain grower and farmer into a permanent



There's always a Risk

the membership, others will, no doubt, follow.

A vote of thanks was tendered the party for their kindness in coming to Weyburn, and for throwing more light on questions that directly affected farmers.

THE IDEAL SPIRIT

The following letter to F. W. Green shows the spirit dominating the farmers of the west:

Please find enclosed answered list of questions sent out on the 14th inst; also \$18, being half the association subscription fees since organization.

Our society, although young, is in a flourishing condition. Last year not one car of grain was shipped to the Grain Growers. This fall almost half the wheat was shipped that way.

Any literature you may have can be distributed to advantage, as I am trying to form another branch west of town.

(Sgd.) T. M. EDDY,
Sec., Bethune G.G.A.

[Note.—The above is the ideal spirit of a local association. Paying its dues on time to the Central. Shipping its grain to the farmers' agency. Desiring our literature. Filled with the missionary spirit. Up and doing. Self-supporting, and propagating the same characteristics into wider fields. Could all our locals catch this spirit, what a rapid extension in our work there would be.—Editor, Sask. Dept.]

GAINSBORO MEETING

Farmers and others who attended the Grain Growers' meeting held here

and perfect bond of unity that the association may be able to devote their whole energy to counteracting the undermining influences of grain speculation, false graduation, overplus exportation, insufficient transportation, and many other injurious and insidious agencies at work to keep the rightful profits from the producer. We say again, as we have often said before, if the farmers of Canada were properly united they could cripple, compel and control all the other combinations, change the complexion of our Governments, break railway rule and a score of other cast-iron oppressions, because they constitute the majority and the salt of the dominion. But, from what we know of the progressive and ambitious farmer, we know him to be above coercion, grinding monopoly and lordly rule, so could be safely depended upon to sway fair Canada into a channel of liberty, forbearance and prosperity. Then, ye Gainsboro farmers, unite to a man, and held on your cause and thus eventually become masters of the situation.—Gainsboro Post.

The estimated war strength of the Spanish army is 200,000.

Except on the coast, there are no inns or hotels in Morocco.

One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings.

The amateur running record for 100 miles is 17hr. 13min. 14 sec.

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WORKED WHILE HE SLEPT

A. H. Folwell in Puck

Rip Van Winkle, just awake, staggered down to the village outskirts. He hardly knew the place. What had been a swamp before he fell asleep now bore a sign with huge letters, "Terrace View Park; Villa Plots for Sale." A steam roller was at work leveling crushed stone on a street Rip had never seen before, and didn't know the name of. It was "Tulip Boulevard"—a queer name, Rip thought, as he read the placard at the corner.

Getting more and more dazed, Rip tottered nearer town, crossing the River Street Bridge, and going up South Street to Main. Here his jaw fell three inches and his lowermost whiskers tickled his knees, for—Great Washington Irving!—what was that? There was Rip's house, sure enough, a tumble-down, weather-swept ruin, but still recognizable. Rip's fence was all gone, but one rotten gate-post was still standing. Bricks were missing from the chimney—but it wasn't these things that dumbfounded honest Van Winkle. It was the fine "brick block" of stores on one side of his property and the new four-story "Eagle Hotel" on the other—both erected since he ducked out into the storm, twenty years before, to escape the wrath of Mrs. Rip. All Main Street was changed; in fact, changed and new. There were rows of fine buildings everywhere. Rip felt his poverty keenly.

* * * * *

The little real estate agent was talking briskly, and Rip was his sole auditor. Several hours had elapsed since the latter's return; he had made himself known after some vigorous effort, got a shave and a shine, and was now learning something to his advantage.

"Yes, my dear Mr. Van Winkle," the real estate agent was saying, "your return was a most timely one for you. Your land some time ago was selected as the site for the new bank building, but until it could be learned whether you were alive or dead, no clear title could be obtained to it. Now that you have turned up safe and sound, I am empowered

to offer you the sum of twenty thousand dollars for your property."

"Twenty thousand dol— Why, the house ain't fit for kindlings, scarcely!" gasped the dazzled Rip.

"The house will be torn down and sold to a second-hand building contractor for about fifty cents, probably," said the real estate man. "We want the land. Property on Main Street has grown tremendously in value in the last few years, and your lots are among the most desirable. Well, what do you say? Twenty thousand dollars?"

Rip rubbed his eyes, and when he replied it seemed as though he were talking to himself.

"A rich man," he mused. "Yes, rich! And all I did to make me so was to sleep. Oh, why didn't I sleep fifty years instead of twenty? Then the old place might have netted me half a million!"

* * * * *

COUNTRY vs. CITY BOYS

One of our exchanges has in its pages a controversy going on as to the comparative success of country and city boys in reaching high positions. The protagonist for the country boys gives the following figures secured by him in the United States:

Class of men	Country	City
Presidents	2	23
Governors	4	41
Cabinet Officers	15	111

This would seem to be very favorable to the country boy. To make the figures more useful, there should be some statement as to the relative number of inhabitants found in the cities and rural localities from which the statistics are gathered. It is interesting to read the opinions of several prominent men who have spoken of the country environment as being more favorable. One railway president says "Life on the farm is pre-eminently in my judgment an experience which develops independence and self-reliance, and, therefore, I think, the spirit of achievement more than any other I know of." Another railway president remarks: "I believe that farm life lays a good and broad foundation for healthy vigorous manhood on both mind and body."

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway says: "My present

home is on a farm and my principal reason for making my home there, rather than at some of the lakes or in the city, is that I have three boys of my own, I am trying to give a fair start in life. I believe there is no end of arguments that living on the farm gives the best chance for a growing boy. While my making the farm my home sometimes works an inconvenience to me, I realize that the benefits of my children are well worth the inconvenience to me of getting in and out between my office and the farm."—Free Press.

* * *

BOTTLING MILK BY MACHINERY

The filling of milk bottles by ordinary methods is such a tedious task for large metropolitan milk companies that a machine to do the work has become an absolute necessity. The latest form of milk-bottling machine is operated by two men, one to operate the machine itself, the other to see that it is properly fed with bottles; it has a capacity of 7,680 bottles an hour. Each operation which takes about 15 seconds, fills with milk twelve quart bottles in one carrier and twenty pint bottles in another.

With almost human intelligence, the machine picks up a carrier of empty bottles, straightens it, if it happens to be out of line, moves it under and lifts it against a battery of spouts, from which the milk issues, lowers and carries it to an apparatus which automatically caps each bottle and then discharges the carrier upon a car. This car carries the filled bottles either to a cold-storage room or a platform from which wagons are loaded.

The machine is claimed to be absolutely sanitary, even the caps for the bottles being sterilized after they are placed within it. The rate of operation may be regulated to the fraction of a second by a speed-adjuster by a hand-wheel. This is necessary because it takes more time to fill a quart bottle than a pint. Half-pint bottles, which have a neck the same size as a pint bottle, are also used, the machine being adapted for cream as well as milk, also for buttermilk. Cream and buttermilk flow much slower than milk—another reason for the speed-adjuster.

LONDON'S MYSTERY HOUSES

Numbered among London's thousands of unlet residences are numerous "mystery houses." They have not let for years, and probably never will. Local auctioneers know them well, and shake their heads when they pass by. Murder houses, in which crimes have been committed, rarely let for a long time. In some cases they have had to be demolished, and the ground rebuilt on.

Haunted houses come into the same category. Many a commodious villa refuses to let because it has the reputation of being ghost-ridden. In North London a very fine house remains shut up by order of an eccentric owner, whose daughter died on the premises. On the date of her funeral it was closed and shuttered, and has been ever since. Rain-stained and dark, it is an eye-sore to its surroundings. It is surprising what a lot of eligible property is "held up" by public bodies and big corporations, who have bought the land for the purposes of future extensions, and are therefore chary of granting leases or agreements.

* * *

DUTCH CAPITAL COMING

S. E. Van Oss, senior member of the firm of Van Oss & Co., of the Hague, Holland, who has toured the west, says western Canada looks a great deal more prosperous than the western States did in their infancy. During the past 20 years he has made a score of trips to America, and his company had about \$14,000,000 invested in the United States. So he should be in a position to speak with authority.

Dutch capital has not yet begun to find its way to Canada but will in a short time, and there is every reason to believe that the interests Mr. Van Oss represents will be among the first. After discussing European politics, he referred to the feeling between England and Germany. He says that nothing can prevent a clash between the two nations. It is simply a question of self-preservation and it is up to England to give Germany a knock on the head before Germany has a fleet strong enough to be dangerous to Britain.

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LETTER WRITING

Many inquiries about correct letter writing make it essential to give some general suggestions on this important topic.

The first step in learning to write letters is to devote time, thought and attention to what may be called the technical and elementary rules in correspondence—legible handwriting, grammatical language, correct spelling and punctuation—and to see that one's letter is dated, signed and addressed with care.

Letters that are neat in appearance and easy to read always commend the writer and are pleasant to receive, while those that are untidy, with slovenly handwriting, produce a bad impression as to the characteristics of the sender. Good manners in correspondence mean not only polite expressions, but an intention not to give trouble in the perusal of one's letters.

Plain white note-paper, rather thick and unruled, is correct. It is folded once and enclosed in an envelope to fit. Black ink is used. It is inexcusable to write in pencil. Write straight across the page, and allow plenty of space between the lines. There should be no crowding of words; liberality in the use of paper is a rigid rule. The address is written at the top of the page, toward the right. The date is beneath it in numerals.

Abbreviations are incorrect and indicate hurry and carelessness. It is not good form to write Can. for Canada, W'p'g. for Winnipeg; nor is it correct to write 120 W. Walnut St. The proper way is 120 West Walnut Street.

A dictionary should be at hand if one is not sure of spelling. There must be a careful regard for commas, periods and capitals.

A letter to an acquaintance may begin, My dear Mrs. Brown, or Dear Mrs. Brown. A business letter to a stranger should begin, Mrs. James White. Dear Madam:

Signatures are written in full. A prefix is never used. A married woman signs her name Mary Robinson, not Mrs. William Robinson. When writing to a stranger a woman should place beneath her signature, toward the left, Address, Mrs. William Robinson; or, Address, Miss Ruth Gray, as the case may be, in order to indicate by what title she is to be addressed.

The termination for a business letter may be Yours Truly, or Yours very truly. Between friends or acquaintances the close may be Yours sincerely, or Sincerely yours. It is not considered correct to write Sincerely.

Precision in placing a stamp is important. It should be placed perfectly straight in the upper right-hand corner of the envelope. Stamps put on crookedly or upside down, show unpardonable carelessness on the part of a letter writer. When writing to a stranger on one's own business that calls for a reply, it is etiquette to enclose a stamp.

Addresses are written in full on envelopes and care is given to the proper spelling of names.

Type-written letters are strictly for business communications. Postal cards should be used only for most matter-of-fact correspondence.



TEACHING LITTLE GIRLS TO MEND

When the little ten-year-old comes in with a rent in her frock, and in a great hurry to get out to her playmates again, it is so much easier for the harried mother whom a hundred other duties almost renders impatient, to quickly ply the needle and avoid fuss and irritation, instead of showing the child how to do it herself. Most mothers, in their love and sympathy, are more or less guilty of letting their children depend upon them too much in little things. The little girl who is taught to sew the loose buttons on her dress, to close up ripping seams, trim off her own hair ribbons, etc., not only develops the habit of self-reliance, but unconsciously becomes tidy with her frock, shoes and hair ribbons. It is a good idea to devote half an hour or so after school hours, either Friday or Saturday afternoon to schooling the little girls in certain household matters. By expecting them to assist in the work a little they learn

many things unconsciously and without effort. Sometimes they may be more of a trial and nuisance than practical help, but patience and persistence is always rewarded. The lives of little girls should not be rendered over-serious with household concerns, but to make them feel a little responsibility for the neatness and cheerfulness of their home cannot harm and conduces to the growth of good character.



THE GROWN CHILD

Mothers who have been faithful to the babies and given them every attention, mothers who have followed their children with loving care so long as they were little, feel when the children get their growth and are reaching that outer boundary which separates them from the border-land of adult life, as helpless with them as the hen who has hatched a brood of ducklings, and stands on the bank of the pond and sees her dear little creatures launch themselves on the perilous waters, where she can never follow them. It is at this period that mothers oftentimes feel the iron enter their soul, when years of toil, care and anxiety yield no reward, but have produced the bitter fruit of lawless, unloving, disobedient, ungovernable offspring. Just where the parent's mistakes have been made that such a crop of weeds should



River Scene, Starbuck, Man.

be the result, it is difficult to determine, but there must be The Way, the right way of avoiding such dreadful disappointment and disaster.

If very little could be accomplished through this column devoted to the discussion of Our Children, their needs and their care, we will feel rewarded.

We shall be glad to have readers of the "Guide" discuss this subject in these columns. If you have difficulties no doubt there are others who can help you in the solution. Try to make this page something of value to yourself and your fellow workers.



WHERE RUNAWAY LOVERS GET MARRIED

The finest place on earth for matrimonial couples in a hurry, said an American lawyer, to the writer, is undoubtedly Jeffersonville, Indiana, where Cupid and his agents drive a roaring trade, and where two lives can be linked in record time, at a minimum of cost and without any questions being asked. To this matrimonial Mecca thousands of couples, young, old, and middle-aged, make their pilgrimage every year, for they know it is the easiest entrance to the Eden of married bliss.

Most of them, I am sorry to say, are runaway couples on whose romance parents and relatives frown, and who escape to this "Gretna Green of the West" from Kentucky and other states where absurd obstacles are placed in their matrimonial path. There is an almost constant stream of them crossing the river from Louisville to Jeffersonville in their flight to the altar; and they are welcomed with open arms by the crowd

of "marrying squires," as they are called, who are ready at any hour of the day or night to make them one.

The most famous and popular of these magistrates who make a fat living by acting as Cupid's agents, was Squire Keigwin, whose boast it was that he had united over 10,000 couples; but his place has been taken by Justice John Hause, who has now probably exceeded his rival's record. Hause's office is at the upper end of the wharf where the ferry-boats land from Louisville. It is painted red, white and blue, and a huge sign over the door, with the legend "Marriage Parlors Upstairs. Weddings Performed Expeditiously," invites lovers escaping from the State of Kentucky to step into the state of matrimony.

Brief Ceremony—Small Fee

Hause also hires "runners" to spot eloping couples on the ferry-boats, and even at the railway station in Louisville—men who can tell at a glance whether a young man and woman "mean business" or not. The runner escorts the couple to the office of Magistrate Hause; the young lady is shown to a room where she can make her toilet, while the bridegroom accompanies the runner to the Court House, gets the licence, returns, and the ceremony is soon over.

Hause had cards printed, which he would send into the rural districts of

Kentucky by those whom he had married. His ceremony is a beautiful one from a rhetorical standpoint, and he can make it very impressive, when he thinks it worth while, by his imposing manner. He has, indeed, five or six ceremonies. Where but a small fee is in sight the ceremony is brief.

The squire is very accommodating in the matter of fees, which, like the cabman, he largely leaves to his clients. He has been known to accept a pocket-knife from an impecunious bridegroom; but his usual and expected remuneration is from \$10 to \$50, according to the length of the ceremony and of the bridegroom's purse, and the unction of his blessing. So obliging is he, too, that he never allows illness to stand in Cupid's way; and for two years, when he was bedridden, he married hundreds of couples standing by his bedside.

But, as a matter of fact, it would be difficult to imagine any condition under which those obliging squires have not conducted their amiable business of uniting loving hearts. They have married romantic couples in carriages, on the big bridge which spans the Ohio, under the bridge at midnight, on the ferry-boat in mid-river; and in every place which romantic fancy might suggest to a bride. Hause gives a recipe for happiness with every ceremony. He has married both father and son on the same day. He has married seven sisters, and has officiated at ceremonies by which brothers married sisters and vice versa.



Keep a high stool in the kitchen, on which you may sit to prepare vegetables, wash dishes, or iron. It can often be used in place of a step-ladder.

TRAINING FOR MOTHERHOOD

With all the talk about education we would like to see more attention paid to the training of women for the duties of responsibilities of motherhood, many of the problems connected with which lie at the root of our social problems. We, of course, wish to see the general education of women made as complete as possible, and also that they should have every opportunity of fitting themselves to earn their living where that is necessary; but in the selection of their vocations in life it must never be forgotten that they are all potential mothers, and that many of them will become actual mothers. How many of them have been fitted for that, even in the way of everyday knowledge and experience? Very few of them, and practically none of them ever think of the deeper problems involved. At the recent meeting of the British Medical Council, Sir John Byers said: "We must train the children in the public schools as to what was essential for the proper understanding of life, so that they might realize how often Browning's line was true, 'Ignorance is not innocence, but sin.' They must feel that if they were to succeed in making a healthy nation, if they were to get rid of the physical degeneration which was so prevalent, and if they were to regain their ability and their energy, the qualities which were so essential for any country in the present fierce struggle for existence, and much of which had been lost through crime, ignorance and apathy, they must cease to neglect the mothers of their people. No method would ever give them real physical betterment which did not exert a beneficial effect upon that sex which was admittedly the most important element in the development of the race. The more, in every respect, they elevated motherhood, the more they dignified home and the more they raised the race. In order to spread the knowledge of what was essential for good motherhood among the poor, especially of our crowded cities, we must insist that at the public schools the laws of health and hygiene be taught."

With the majority of girls all that is given in our public schools is a little cooking, sewing, and laundry-work, in the way of preparation for domestic work, and even that is not always suited to the conditions of the scholars, and, consequently, it has little practical effect on their lives. We may learn a few lessons in this as in many others matters from Japan. According to the latest statistical returns, out of a total population in that country of 46,732,000, there were 23,601,000 males and 23,131,000 females, giving 102.10 males to 100 females, so that in Japan the woman question takes a different form from that which it has in Britain, where there is such a large majority of women, not because nature designed it so, but because many of the men have gone abroad, or have died in consequence of the greater dangers to which they have been exposed. When we are considering the women question, we ought to keep this in mind, and try to bring back the natural conditions. Female education in Japan is based on the assumption that women marry, and that its object is to fit girls to become "good wives and wise mothers," and in this it is certainly very successful. In this country, that object is seldom thought of; the main object apparently being, in many cases, to enable them to earn a living and to compete with men. Present conditions require that these two objects should be combined. While every opportunity should be given for the training required to earn a living, so that there may be no compulsion to marry simply to get a home, a condition which is demoralizing alike to men and women. At the same time, it ought to be recognized that the competition between the sexes in the labor market is raising a number of very serious problems, which may cause us to look more deeply into the subject than we have hitherto done. We recommend it to the attention of the members of the women's guilds. They must now leave a great part of the work which they have hitherto done to the School Board continuation classes, and be prepared to lead public opinion on all subjects affecting the welfare of women. We hope some of them will give us their opinion in our correspondence columns.—Scottish Co-operator.



Cloth stretches five per cent. in the process of bleaching.

Our Young Folks

For Boys and Girls *Many of our boy and girl readers have Cameras, or if not their older brothers and sisters have. Send us some photographs that you have taken. There are thousands of interesting events in the lives of boys and girls that make splendid photographs. We will publish them in The Guide. This department is for the boys and girls and we want them to help make it bright.*

THE TAIL OF A PUSSY CAT

MARJORIE'S mother had gone to town, Katie was busy in the kitchen, and the dollies were all cross this morning. At least, that was what Marjorie said, but she had played so long that I really think she was a wee bit tired of them.

It was a quiet house and lonely when mother went away for the day, and when you are only a little girl and have nothing but dolls to play with, it is not always so very easy to amuse yourself. But dressing up was always fun, so Marjorie began to look around for some of mother's things. On the dresser stood a satin-lined box with a pearl pin which had come at Christmas, and as Marjorie had never seen it except in the lace at mother's throat, she drew a chair over and began to handle it and the other trinkets which lay in the box. Now, none of you little boys and girls will be surprised when I tell you that before many minutes Marjorie had hung a chain around her neck and a new bracelet on her little fat wrist; because all of you know what fun it is to try on grown-up jewelry.

Suddenly she heard the queerest noise outside and from the window she could see, perched on the top of the high wall, at the end of the garden, the very dearest grey pussy cat. Just as soon as Marjorie saw it she knew that a pussy cat was the very thing she wanted to play with, so, without waiting to put back the chain or the bracelet, she flew down the back stairs and out into the garden. It was disappointing to find that the pussy seemed to think it safer to remain on the top of the fence, and all Marjorie's coaxing would not make him leave it.

Pretty soon, however, she remembered that kittens love milk and she went into the kitchen to get some in a saucer. Being a wise little girl, she put the saucer where the pussy could see it, and sat down to wait. Before long down came Mister Pussy Cat, and in a few moments Marjorie and he were the best of friends. Such fun as they had together, and Marjorie knew if this dear kitten would only stay she would never be lonely again. After a while they both grew tired, so she gathered him into her lap and sat stroking the soft, furry coat. The sun shone on mother's bracelet, which still hung on Marjorie's arm, and pussy's paw went to tap it gently. Off it came and over his head it slipped, just large enough to make the most beautiful collar, and then came the thought of what fun it would be to dress him up in doll's clothes.

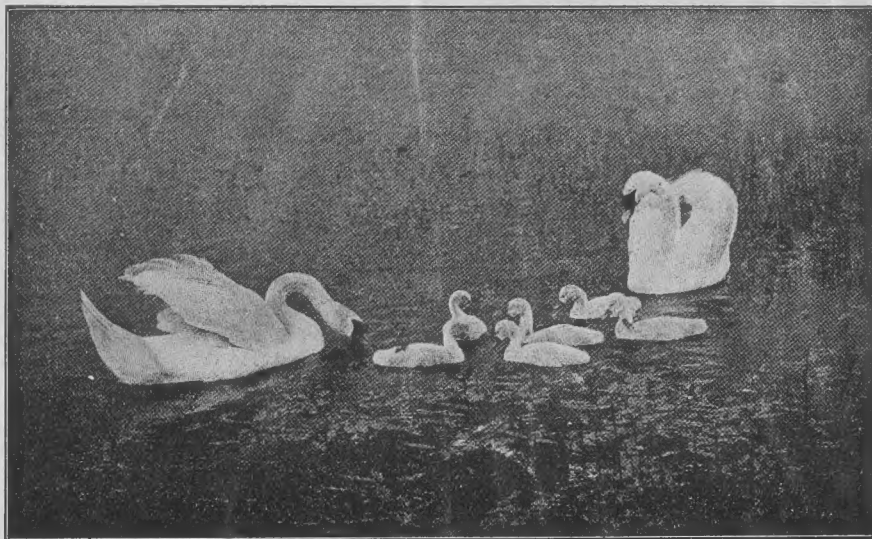
"Lie down, dear, until I come back," said Marjorie, putting him softly down on the garden seat, while she ran into the house for the clothes.

It took her some minutes to find the proper things and get back into the garden again; and oh! how disappointed she was not to find her kitty waiting for her. She called, and called, and waited a long time, but no kitty came, so she sadly took the doll's clothes back to the nursery.

Now Marjorie had altogether forgotten that when she left the kitten in the garden she had also left her mother's pretty bracelet with the glittering stones, and only remembered it when she saw that the chain still hung around her neck. Then she was frightened, and after putting the chain back where it belonged she once more ran into the garden to see if the kitten had dropped it before he went away. But no bracelet lay on the seat or in the grass, although Marjorie looked a long, long time and nearly cried to think how sorry mother would be when she told her. She was still looking when Katie's voice called her to come in and

change her dress, and at first she thought she would tell Katie about it, because Katie never scolded, even when Marjorie's muddy little boots made tracks on her clean kitchen floor. But it was so hard! Marjorie never knew that anything could be so hard to tell. So she was very quiet and after she was dressed she slipped to the drawing-room window to watch for her mother's return. Maybe it would not be so hard to tell her. But when Katie had said what a good little girl she had been and amused herself all afternoon, Marjorie could not think of any way to start and suddenly it came to her that it would be much better to wait until tomorrow as the kitten might come again into the garden and she could put the bracelet back.

She was glad when bed time came, and was very near to telling the whole story when mother stroked back her hair and gave her that last good-night kiss and hug, but it would be easier in



Proud Parents

the morning, she thought, so the light was turned low and mother went back to the library for the quiet talk she and father had after Marjorie was in bed.

But suddenly she seemed so very lonely that a great big sob got caught in her throat and then a lot of other sobs came quickly, and before she quite knew it she was crying very hard. For a long time no one heard the poor little girl as she lay there weeping in the dark, and after a while she knew that it could not be harder to tell than it was to lie alone there so very miserable! So she crept out of bed and stole to the top of the stair to call out. The story was told with her mother sitting on the side of the bed petting her into quiet, and you must not think for a moment that she was pleased to hear of what Marjorie had done. But she said they must tell father as they three could have no secrets from one another, and he sat on the other side of the bed and Marjorie and her mother told it all over again.

Just as they had finished, and the little girl had promised that whatever happened, even when she was a much bigger girl, she would never be afraid to tell her mother and father anything, the telephone rang, and in a few moments, up the stairs, two at a time, came father, to say that the pussy cat (who belonged to someone in the next block) had just arrived home wearing a bracelet around his neck engraved on the inside with Marjorie's mother's name. So you will see it was not so very hard, after all, because the bracelet was returned that very night and next day the pussy really did come back and finish that saucer of milk which they had left at the end of the garden for him.—Canadian Courier.

Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "MARIE"

MOTTO

Then let each endeavor, child, woman or man,

To scatter the sunshine wherever they can;
To visit the sick, and relieve the oppressed,
To comfort the sad, the disheartened,
distressed.

To strengthen the weak and to help him to stand,

And give him the grasp of a friendly right hand;

Some letter or token or message of cheer,
Somebody is needing afar or anear.

Nettie A. Perham.

Dear Friends:—In going to the hospital the other day I met a lady, all the way from California, and as I had a copy of the GUIDE with me, we began to talk of the Sunshine Guild. She informed me she was a member of the International Sunshine Society. It was good to hear her talk of the work done out there, the help and comfort the society has been and hopes to be still further. Strange to say her father was a subscriber to THE GUIDE and she herself known to many members of the Grain Growers Associations. I unfortunately did not take her name and address, but as she promised to send me a book, I hope to hear from her again. Her visit was saddened by the serious illness of a bright young sister, whom I trust will make a rapid recovery. Once a "Sun-

accomplished great things in helping the newsboys and also barrels of comforts for sailors and others.

Edmonton, Alberta, Sunshine Society. Organized by Mrs. Addie J. Hubbard (who is now in Seattle). Through the L.O.P.M. an exchange was formed and more than 100 articles passed on to cheer and help. Money was contributed to help an invalid to have an operation. Miss Hester Beach, Dauphin, Man., is trying to form a sunshine library. The people live so far from cities that reading matter is anxiously sought for in that district.

WONDERFUL WORK BY INVALID

Mrs. E. W. Tuttle, of Colburn, Ont., though an invalid in a wheel chair, has sent out one hundred papers to "shut-ins" and the sick. Twenty-nine bouquets of flowers cut from plants she grew herself. She sent clothing and a rocking chair to a poor woman, and fruit to the sick. She has been "shut-in" for 18 years, and is not able to use her eyes but a few minutes at a time. Her youngest daughter, Olive, is her good housekeeper. She is 66 years of age.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Miss Marjorie M. Parker, Highfield, N.B., letters, etc.

Harold Green, 15 Trent Street, Elmwood (not Norwood).

Mrs. W. E. Tuttle, Colborne, Ont., letters and magazines.

Mr. England, 394 Harbison Avenue, Elmwood, is crippled with rheumatism. Invalid comforts, groceries, magazines, letters of cheer, etc., would be welcome.

A Kind Heart

Mrs. Bush, c/o Mrs. Dugdale, 98 Edward Street West, Winnipeg.

Mrs. Dugdale, while not very rich herself, has given our dear friend, Mrs. Bush, a room free for herself and two little ones. Mr. Dugdale mends any china (broken) in a truly wonderful way, and any work in this would be helping him to help the widow and orphans, whom he and his wife have so kindly befriended. The doctor has ordered plenty of milk, wine and nourishing food, but there is no cheque to cover the order.

Mrs. Legg, 401 Hargrave Street. Send letters and picture post cards. She needs cheering up.

WHAT IS WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Hot water bottles and bags, wheel chair (or loan of one), groceries, blankets, quilts, cast-off clothing, jellies, soups, picture post cards, feathers (farmers' wives and daughters, please note), old linen, cotton batting, pillow cases, towels, stamps for our mail and to send out good cheer, oil cloth, a chair or two, books, magazines, picture books, fairy books of all sorts, anything you don't want, please send or write and we will tell you where to send anything you have.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR HAROLD GREEN

This is our blind boy, aged six years and totally blind.

Amount previously acknowledged, \$9.00. Please note how the cents mount up.

William Hobson, Winnipeg	\$.25
C. Young	.10
Mr. Goulding	.10
J. A. Blackmore	.25
M. Wire	.25
M. Paget	.10
Friend	.10
P. Lea	.10
M. Newton	.50
Friend	.10
Walker	.25
A. Whitney	.25
N. Drinkwater	.25
B. Maconx	.10
W. King	.25
W. Stephenson	.25
Mr. Nesbitt	.25
S. Nesbitt	.25
Mrs. L. H. Janan	.50
J. A. Bunnell	.50
Mr. Granger	.10
T. Doughty	.10
W. Skelding	.10

\$5.00

One young fellow kindly took a list around, and as the result \$5.00 was obtained as above.

Mr. W. C. Coolidge, Box 2947, Winnipeg, is treasurer to the Sunshine Guild, to whom all subscriptions may be made payable.

In sunshine and shade,
MARIE.

SOCIETIES

The Westmount Sunshine Society. Organizer, Miss Nina Macdonald; Honorary President, Lord Strathcona; President, Mrs. Brymer. This society has

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THE OCCUPANT IN THE REAR

"Is there a young lady by the name of Evans living in this house?" inquired the strange woman of the timid-appearing man at the front door.

"Yes," returned he, with a sudden, respectful and serious demeanour. "She occupies the rear of this house, so you'd best step round to the rear door and knock gently, ma'am."

"I did, but no one answered."

"Ah, then, didn't you notice a sign on the door in the shape of a neat placard?" asked the man in tones of awe and admiration.

"Yes. The placard said 'Out.'"

"Then she's out. That's her sign, ma'am."

"Do you know when she will return?"

"No; we never know that, ma'am. In fact, she comes and goes whenever she takes the notion, and wants none to interfere with her doings or habits in any way, shape or manner, ma'am."

"She's rather a mysterious and independent sort of person, I take it?"

"Well, rather. You see, ma'am, she's our cook!"

HIGH AND 'AUGHTY

On one occasion the wife of a city merchant, who had amassed a fortune, and was ambitious of rising high in the social world, attempted to enter Dublin Castle by the private entrance on the occasion of a reception to which she had been invited.

"Excuse me, madam," said the aide-de-camp politely, "you cannot go this way."

"Why not, may I ask?" said the irritated dame, haughtily.

"Because, madam, this is the private entrance, and only ladies of rank are entitled to pass in by this way."

"Ladies of rank, indeed!" exclaimed the dame very passionately. "Bad luck to you, you impudent spalpeen! I'll let you know I'm the rankest lady here!"

WAS IT SOLD?

Dave Higgins, an honest Canadian farmer, advertised his cow for sale as follows:

"Owing to ill health, I will sell at my residence, in township 23, range 13, according to the government survey, one raspberry-plush cow, eight years old."

"She is a good milker and not afraid of motor-cars or anything else."

"She has undaunted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her home at present, by means of a twenty-foot log chain, but she will be sold to any one who will use her right."

"She is one-fourth shorthorn and three-fourths hyene."

"I will also throw in a double-barrel shotgun, as it goes with her."

"In May she generally goes away for a week or two, and returns with a tall, red calf with wabby legs."

MAKING SURE

A man arrested for murder was assigned a lawyer, whose crude appearance caused the unfortunate prisoner to ask the judge:

"Is this my lawyer?"

"Yes," replied his Honor.

"Is he going to defend me?"

"Yes."

"If he should die, could I have another?"

"Yes."

"Could I see him alone in the back room for a few minutes?"



A LIVELY SQUIRREL

An old negro who lives in the country came into town one day and saw an electric fan for the first time in his life. The whirling object at once attracted his attention and after intently gazing at it for several minutes with the greatest astonishment and curiosity he turned to the proprietor of the shop and said: "Say, boss, dat suttently is a lively squirrel you got in dis yeah cage, but he sho'ly goin' to bus' his heart if he keep on makin' dem resolutions so fas'!"

"Ah! pretty lady," said the fortune-teller, "you wish to be told about your future husband?"

"No," replied Mrs. Gaiton. "I want to know where my present husband is when he is absent."

It isn't always the boy with the widest expanse of turn-down collar who behaves the best when he sits on the front seat in church.

A gentleman seeing his pretty housemaid with his wife's bonnet on, kissed her, supposing her to be the real owner. He soon discovered his error through the assistance of his wife.

MAKING FLOUR OF CANADA'S WHEAT

Continued from page 4

a larger bag is used, weighing 140 pounds.

In Canada today there are few barrels used in the flour trade. They are too expensive and not so convenient for packing and transportation. Practically all now used are sold in the Maritime Provinces and portions of Quebec.

A feature which strikes any visitor to a big western Canada flour mill in particular is the scrupulous cleanliness which prevails in all departments. It is possible for a visitor to walk through every department of the mill and watch every process of the milling system in actual operation without so much as getting his clothes dusty. This is a great surprise to many whose experience with flour mills has not exceeded the old-fashioned grist mill so well known years ago and still existing in many places.

The plant is operated entirely by electric power which has become to be recognized as the most convenient and economical in the milling industry. Each of the six floors in the immense mill is devoted to some special process in the transformation of the wheat.

It is a matter of note that the distinguished visitors in Winnipeg make a visit to the flour mill as a necessary part of their education in the progress and activity of western Canada's metropolis. Every courtesy is shown them and the details of the manufacture of flour are explained by experts.

CONSTITOOSHIONAL DIFFICKELTIES

Continued from page 3

tears rolled down his corporation an' wet his white vest an' took the starch all outen it. He hed ter send it ter the Chinaman nex' day, poor man.

"So yer see, Mr. Busby, the farmers hev been a blamin' the Honorable Premiers fer not breakin' thru a fence thet's solid rock."

"Ain't ther no way they kin git thru thet Constitooshional fence, Zeke?" replied Mr. Busby, who had been a close listener.

"Waal, there now, you've hit the nale on the hed, Hiram. You see the fax uf the matter is, thet thar fence ain't rock at all. It's paper made to look like rock. There ain't a thing rong with Canada's Constitooshion. The hull trubble is with them Honorable Premiers' own Constitooshions. A little tonic will set 'em right."

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NORTHWEST LAND

REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties:—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry, (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Spending Money for Christmas

Now that the busy rush of threshing is over and you have more time to devote we want you to look more carefully into our big

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To win one of these Prizes you have merely to send to us for sample copies and receipt books for taking subscriptions, and ask your neighbors and people to become readers of "The Guide." Everybody is beginning to know what "The Guide" is, and it is going into hundreds of more homes every week. It is easier to get Subscriptions for "The Guide" than it is for any other publication, for it has no competitor in looking after the interests of the Western Grain Growers.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Get into Class Three or Four and show what you can do by soliciting subscriptions after school hours. You will be surprised to see what encouragement you will be met with on every side, and your efforts will be well rewarded. Make up your mind that you want \$40 in gold and start in to get it. Write today for further particulars and receipt books, advising us as to which class you wish to enter.

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	3rd Prize -	45.00	45.00	30.00	30.00
2nd Class.	4th Prize -	40.00	40.00	25.00	25.00
Ladies, or Girls over 15 years of age.	5th Prize -	35.00	35.00	20.00	20.00
	6th Prize -	30.00	30.00	5.00	5.00
3rd Class.	7th Prize -	25.00	20.00	5.00	5.00
Boys under 15 years of age.	8th Prize -	20.00	20.00	5.00	5.00
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B O N D E D W H E A T L I C E N S E D

O A T S :: B A R L E Y :: F L A X

WE just wish to announce to our friends that we are still in business. Desperate efforts are being made throughout the country, by the **Elevator Combine**, to keep grain from us, and all sorts of bribes are being held out by these concerns to induce farmers to ship through them. We are glad to be able to say, that as far as our company is concerned, we are receiving more grain than ever before. We want every reader of The Guide to think this out, and ask himself "**What is my part in this fight?**" You ask "What can I do?" We'll tell you:

1st.--**You Can Get Two New Subscribers For The Guide** and send in the full amount of the subscriptions. This will probably not cost you ten minutes effort. The Guide is the Best Friend the Grain Growers' Grain Co. has got. It is Your Best Friend; then **Help It Along**.

2nd.--Not only ship your own Grain to the Company but mention it to your neighbors. This Company is not the Company of a few men--it is a "Farmers' Company." Your choice is "**A Company of Your Own**" and free channels to market, or an "Elevator Combine," and all that it means?

We may have something to say later about the use and need of a Grain Growers' Grain Association, and what you can do for it. In the meantime keep your eye on the Elevator Combination and **Help Us to Swell the Success of our Company to still Greater and Better Usefulness.**

If you wish any information on Markets or Shipping Grain, write us; that's what we are here for. Address:

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.
W I N N I P E G L I M I T E D M A N I T O B A

Note.--Alberta farmers will please address us to Calgary